THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

Our Chinese Immigration.

Arrivals Since 1820.

The Pacific Railroad Banditti

Particulars of the Late Outrages.

Strange Phenomenon in New York.

Sudden Sinking of Timber Lands,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Aggregate Arrivals of Celestials in the United States—Their Occupations, Etc.

In view of the influence on American civilization which Chinese immigration foreshadows, and which should be met by a more general as well as a better education of our masses, the Commission of Education has requested Professor Porter, of New Haven, Conn., to prepare an article for the annual report of the bureau on this subject. The article in question, which is lengthy, and intensely pro-Chinese, was received recently, and the following facts are taken from it:—

Number of Arrivals in this Country since 1820.

1820 to 1830, ten years	3
1831 to 1840, ten years	8
1841 to 1850, ten years	35
1851 to 1860, ten years	41,397
1861 to 1868, eight years	41,214
1869, one year	14,902
1870 to June 30, six months	7,349

The aggregate of arrivals thus far is 105,744. Deducting the estimated number of deaths and returns to China, it would appear that there are now less than 100,000 Chinamen in this country. The rate of increase for each of the last four years is:—

In 1867	3,519	In 1869	12,874
In 1868	5,707	In 1870	15,740

The immigration has been chiefly of males, but later immigration has brought with it a noteworthy increase of females. In the year ending June 30, 1867, there were only eight females arrived—all to Atlantic ports. In 1868 the whole number was 45; in 1869 it was 874; in 1870, 1116. The total arrival of females to June 30, 1870, was 2141. In regard to occupation, the returns for the year ending June 30, 1870, exhibit the following facts:—

Physicians, 6; carpenters, 71; stone-cutters, 14; mechanics, 14; bakers, 3; barbers, 7; tailors, male, 16, female, 11; cooks, male, 42; farmers, 733; interpreters, 4; laborers, 12,782; merchants, 43; peddlers, 2; sailors, 8; occupation not stated, 11; without occupation, 1973.

Prof. Porter thinks that China could spare millions a year without feeling the loss, except in a sense of relief, and America can absorb these millions, so far as sustaining labor is concerned, with no sense of repletion.

ROBBERS ON THE RAIL.

How the Highwaymen Twice Captured the Central Pacific Railroad Train—Masks, Romance, and Treasure.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 8.

Mr. Cummings, the baggage-master makes the following statement of the transaction to one of our reporters:—We had just got about nine miles out of Verdi. The moon was shining brightly. When the brakeman went around the cars, as he always does, to see if there were any "dead-heads" on board, as there generally are, he saw two men on the platform of the express-car, and asked them what they were doing there, when they put a pistol to his face and told him to get inside. He came in the baggage-car and told the conductor, Mr. Marshall, that some men outside drew a pistol on him. Marshall opened the door to go outside, when they put the pistol to his face. He came in and picked up a hatchet and said they had pistols out there. I told him not to go out with nothing but a hatchet, for they might shoot him. I then said we had better stop the train and see who was running it, we or them. While we were talking the rear hall climbed over to the express car and detached it. At this time the train had just struck the grade. The express car had no brake, and they must have gone down the hill at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The engineer whistled down brakes. He then looked around, when two pistols were planted right in his face. They told him to go on. He asked them where they wanted him to go. Here he pulled the whistle twice, when one of the men asked him what he did that for? He answered that it was to loose the brakes. They then told him to go down to that lower switch. The engineer, Mr. Small, said, "The other train is due there in a few moments, and we will be run into." "That's all right," one of the fellows said. "We've fixed that all up." They had placed obstructions on the track. When they got down to the switch they took the engineer and fireman, and made them stand on the ground, and then they went to the door of the express car and knocked. The expressman, who had seen something was the mattwr, supposed it was some of the train men, and opened it, when they put a pistol to his head, and told him that they wanted the specie box, and must have it. They were all masked. The next time we were robbed it was done in precisely the same manner. None of us had firearms except the expressman, and he had laid them aside and could not get them in time.

Two of the robbers were dressed in soldier's clothes, and two in citizen's dress, and they had two Henry rifles and two carbines, besides revolvers, in the party, and were supposed to be deserters who escaped from Camp Halleck a few days since, as they had been seen within a day or two in the vicinity of Independence. As soon as the train arrived at Losno, Division Superintendent Gillett sent an extra engine, with men, to Wells for forces for the pursuers, and also to get what information he could in regard to the robbers, and by daylight had three different parties on their trail. He also started an extra engine and train from Carlin, stopping at Elko for Sheriff Fitch and posse of nine men, with horses, which were taken to the point of the robbery and started in pursuit. A messenger was also sent to Camp Halleck, notifying the commander of the post of the circumstances, and asking for a squad of cavalry to start in pursuit. Impressions are that there are now so many and so experienced scouts in pursuit that it will be impossible for the robbers to escape. As there is no telegraph office near the scene of the robbery, and it is an uninhabited portion of the country, it may somewhat retard the capture of the robbers, as well as delay getting information of progress, but as soon as anything reliable can be learned it will be reported.

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

Three Acres of Timber Land Suddenly Disappear Below the Surface—A Scared Community.

The inhabitants of the Basket Station on the Delaware Division, Erie Railway, were treated to a first-class sensation. About two miles north of the place three acres of land heavily timbered with hemlour, occupying an elevated position, suddenly sank below the surface, disappearing in a manner similar to a load of dirt when the bottom is let out of the wagon. There was no apparent cause, but it certainly has sunk to the depth of about forty feet, leaving the tops of the trees just visible above the surface. The sinking was accompanied by a loud crash, which died away in a dull rumble, heard at a considerable distance. The trees are standing in their natural positions, having evidently experienced no particular injury in their descent.

It is usual when such freaks of nature occur for the sunken earth to be immediately submerged by volumes of water, but in this instance no such phenomenon attends. The soil is of a clayey nature, and the sides of the chasm formed by the sinking present a smooth and even appearance, as if a huge spade had been thrust down, and the earth thrown out.

The people at the Basket, and from the surrounding country for miles, visited the scene of the phenomenon on Sunday, and viewed it with awe and consternation. They don't like to be close to where the bottom seems to be dropping out of terrestrial things.—*Port Jervis Gazette.*

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Paris Starving.

The Russian Question.

Earl Granville Too Hasty.

The Attitude of Prussia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Vacancy in the Pennsylvania Senate

FROM EUROPE.

Victoria Goes Back on Earl Granville.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Prince of Wales, representing the views of the Queen, is understood to have expressed to the Cabinet her disapproval of Earl Granville's hasty reply to Russia.

Starving Parisians.

A Paris balloon letter says General Trochu intends shortly to force from the city ten thousand half starved citizens, for whom he cannot longer provide food.

The New Spanish King.

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The committee appointed by the Cortes to proceed to Florence to tender the Spanish crown to the Duke of Aosta, have already set out on their journey. The Cortes have adjourned until the return of the committee.

Russia and Prussia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 19.—The *Gaulois* of this city denies that Russia offered neutrality to Prussia on the condition that the Paris treaty of 1856 be set aside. Russia only desired a modification of the treaty, while, as Russia is quite willing to submit her pretensions to a decision of the conference, Prussia will only consent to the scheme on the condition that her relations with France shall not be discussed thereat.

John Stuart Mill on the Situation.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—John Stuart Mill writes a communication to the *Times* this morning protesting against England's embarking in a war with Russia on any existing provocation, especially as the demands made by Russia thus far seem worthy of consideration.

The Historian Froude.

Mr. Froude also writes to the *Times* urging the Government to change front rather than extend the war. The *Morning Post*, per contra, says that Russia must recant or embark in a war ensuring her humiliation.

The Feeling in England

to-day is somewhat more peaceful, but there is still a strong undercurrent of excitement. Securities at the Stock Exchange are lower and breadstuffs higher.

Baron Brunnow's Instructions—Russia Disclaims all Designs Against the Ottoman Empire.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 18.—The following is the despatch from Prince Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnow, communicated by Brunnow to Earl Granville on the 9th of November, referred to in the first paragraph of Granville's note:—

TZARKO-SELO, 20th October.—Baron:—In making the communication to the Principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty, presented to you by the orders of his Majesty the Emperor, you will be good enough to make its import and object clearly understood.

When, at the commencement of the year 1856, conferences were talked of for the purpose of preventing the war then imminent in Germany by the assembling of a Congress, in discussing the basis of it with Earl Russell you were able to point out to him the compensation and the guarantees of which certain eventualities, of a nature to modify the *status quo* existing in the East, would render necessary to Russia.

This was recognized by Earl Russell with the utmost fairness. He did not deny that every alteration effected in the text and the spirit of the treaty of 1856 must lead to the revision of that document. Although these eventualities have not been realized, Lord Granville will not deny that that treaty has suffered grave modifications in one of its essential parts.

What cannot but impress Russia in those modications is not the factitious hostile tendency towards her of which they bear the stamp; it is not the consequences that may result to a great country from the establishment on her frontier of a small, quasi-independent State; it is, above all, the facility with which, barely ten yeats after its conclusion, a solemn transaction, invested with a European guarantee, can be infringed in its letter and its spirit, under the eyes of the very powers which ought to be its guardians.

In presence of such a precedent, what value can Russia attach to the efficacy of this agreement and to the guarantee of security that she believed she had found in the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea? The equilibrium established in the East by the treaty of 1856 is therefore destroyed, to the detriment of Russia. The resolution taken by our august master has no other object than to re-establish it.

Her Britannic Majesty's Government would never consent to leave the security of its cossts to the mercy of an agreement which is no longer respected. It is too just not to recognize that we have the same duties and the same rights. But what we especially desire to establish is, that this decision implies no change in the policy which his Majesty the Emperor follows in the East.

You have several times already been made to enter into explanations with the Cabinet of London upon the general views which the two Governments hold upon this important question and to point out a conformity of principles and of interests which we have noted with much satisfaction. We have deduced, therefore, that it is neither from England nor Russia that the dangers can come which could threaten the Ottoman Empire; that the two Cabinets have an equal desire to maintain its existence as long as possible by the settlement and conciliation of the differences between the Porte and the Christian subjects of the Sultan; and that in case a decisive crisis should occur notwithstanding these efforts, both are equally resolved to ask the solution, above all, in a general agreement of the great powers of Europe.

We have not ceased to entertain these views. We believe that their complete analogy renders a serious misunderstanding possible between Her Britannic Majesty's Government and ours. We attach the utmost value to it, as the best guarantee for preserving the peace and the equilibrium of Europe from the dangers which may result from the complications in the East.

By order of his Majesty the Emperor, your excellency is authorized to reiterate the assurance of this to Lord Granville. We sincerely congratulate ourselves if the frankness of these explanations should contribute to it, by removing all possibility of misunderstanding between her Britannic Majesty's Government and us. I am, etc., GORTSCHAKOFF.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 19—11:30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 85¾; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 85. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108; Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 19.—U. S. bonds closed last evening at 92¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—11:30 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 9@9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¼@9¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

CORN, 31s. 6d.@31s. 9d.

FROM THE STATE.

The Death of Mr. Watt and the Vacancy in the First Senatorial District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—The death of Senator Watt, of the First Philadelphia district, has disarranged all the plans of the politicians for the ensuing winter campaign, and thrown both parties into confusion.

The First District

comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, and Twenty-sixth wards. The vote for Governor in those wards in 1869 was as follows:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
1st Ward	2276	1541
2d "	2328	2863
3d "	961	1302
4th "	935	2979
7th "	2144	1657
8th "	1367	1979
26th "	2712	1353
	12723	12247
		12723
Democratic majority		524

The Election for a New Senator

to fill the place of Mr. Watt takes place, under the Constitution, whenever it shall be ordered by the Speaker of the Senate, General Harry White. The Constitution of the State provides that he shall issue his warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the county, who shall forthwith publish his proclamation. But there is alleged by some of the politicians to be a grave defect in the law, *in not fixing an exact time at which the Speaker shall issue this warrant.*

Will Speaker White Order an Election?

This Speaker of the Senate held his position by a Republican majority of one vote. This vote is lost by the death of Watt. When the Senate meets neither party will have a majority unless the Speaker orders the election to be held before the session commences. If neither party has a majority the Speaker retains his position by sufferance. If, on the contrary, he orders an election, it is impossible to say whether a Republican or a Democrat will gain the place.

The votes above given show that there was a Democratic majority in the district of 524 votes for Governor, although Mr. Watt (a Republican) represented it in the Senate. He gained his seat after a contest lasting the entire session in the Legislature, in which the votes of whole precincts were thrown out. The question which now agitates the political mind is whether the Republican Speaker, White, will risk his seat by ordering an election which *may* result in giving a Democratic majority to the Senate?

The Inevitable Simon Cameron

comes in at this point. If there should be a Democratic Senate it will be impossible for that politician to redistrict the State in such a manner as to secure his re-election to the United States Senate. Therefore the interests of Speaker White and Cameron are identical. It is believed that the greatest possible influences of every kind will be used by Cameron to elect a Republican Senator in place of Watt.

The Candidates for the Vacancy

are numerous. Among them are Alderman Tittermary, William Taggart (of the Baltimore Railroad), and Joseph R. Lyndall. These are the leading Republicans. The Democrats talk of General McCandless and Dr. Nebinger.

The Snow Storm.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 19.—Snow commenced falling here at 13 o'clock last night and is now five inches deep.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—Snow commenced falling here at 9 o'clock this morning.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Cotton firmer, with a fair demand; sales 2000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16½c. Flour firmer and advanced 10@15c. sales 13,000 barrels State at $5·10@6·40; Ohio at $5·10@6·60; Western at $5·10@6·85; Southern at $5·15@8·50. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales of 40,000 bushels new spring at $1·42@1·42½; winter red Western and amber $1·41@1·47. Corn firmer; sales 82,000 bushels new mixed Western at 85@86c.; old do. at 88@89c. Oats firmer; sales 29,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62c.; Western at 61c. Beef quiet. Pork drooping. Lard quiet; steam, 13¾@14¼c. Whisky quiet at 86½c.

A PHILOSOPHICAL MURDERER.

He Resolves to Starve Himself to Death, but in the Process is Struck with Another Idea, and Determines not to Die.

Wilson, the murderer of Warden Willard, of the Connecticut State Prison, has written a letter to Jailor Fenn, of Hartford, in which he tells why he gave up his attempt to starve himself to death. He says:—

"If you would make an estimate of your probable income for the next year, you must not include a fee for the hanging of James Wilson; for that is something you will never get. Not that it would oe any pleasure to cheat you out of anticipated profits, but there are those who would consider it a feast to see my neck broken; but that is a sight no mortal man will ever see. They dare not put me to death without a trial; and if I was fairly tried and condemned, I would never allow any one the satisfaction of seeing me hanged. The constitution of Connecticut says I must be tried by an impartial jury.

"My jury stated under oath that they were not impartial; hence the verdict and sentence based upon it are null and void. But the ruling of the judge—refusing to allow me to show the provocation that caused the alleged murder—rendered both the verdict and the sentence clearly illegal. My long fast was not broken because I was hungry—I had passed that place—but because I got a new idea, and such a one as would never have been born of a full stomach. When a man has fasted nine days, the grossness of his natural condition is worked off, his brain then either gets fuddled, or he sees things with a spiritual clearness beyond the ken of sensual mortals.

"When a man is in full blood and health, with his mind occupied by various thoughts, such as daily occur, he has a restricted vision. One thing may crowd another, particularly if he is in trouble, so that his ideas will get confused, and the object he seeks to attain cannot be successfully attained. But you take a man who resolves to starve himself to death, and goes for nine days without food, till his body grows weak and he has passed the point of pain—nearly a tranquil and self-satisfied condition—then his intellect becomes clearer; he sees as he never saw before, as men see who draw near to the grave; he has a vision which none can have who are pressed by the burdens of the flesh. As I got into this state—a state of calm repose—my mind was brightened, and it was then that an idea I had not before conceived suddenly flashed into being, and I determined not to die."

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

Wilmington's Paid Fire Department—Great Disorders in the Council Chamber.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:—During the debate in the City Council last evening on the Fire Department question, repeated scenes of disorder and confusion occurred, which the presiding officer, Mr. Bright, made no effort to check. The chamber was filled with a crowd of persons, who manifested their approval of the remarks of members by laughter, to the great interruption of business. After the adjournment (which took place after midnight), still greater disorders took place. One person proposed three cheers for "Billy Bright and the Volunteer Fire Department;" another proposed three groans for Mr. Bullock, whom the firemen expected would vote against the ordinance; another loudly "wished to God that Lichtenstein's store would burn down," and another expressed a similar wish in regard to Calvary Chapel, in which Captain Gallagher was erroneously supposed to have a personal interest. A lot of pamphlets belonging to the city, lying on a table, were torn up and scattered over the floor, or else thrown into a bucket of water standing there. Some of the party were loudly cursing the Republican party, and cheering for the Democrats, and this scene continued for some time, when the crowd finally descended to the street.

In front of the hall, again, there was more cheering for "Billy Bright, the firemen's friend," and groans for the members who had voted in favor of the ordinance. Prominent amongst the crowd was seen Mr. Bright, with his hat off, assisting in the demonstration.

An alarm of fire was then struck from the Fame bell, and the apparatus was run out, but there was no fire.

—A New Hampshire mechanic who had devoted several years in his life to the perfection of an invention, gave up the work as hopeless a few days since, and committed suicide.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

England Proposes Another Armistice.

LATE DOMESTIC NEWS

Accident to a Steamer.

The Engineer Killed.

Woman Suffrage in the West.

Mr. Motley and the English Mission

FROM EUROPE.

Another Armistice Project.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Despatches from Tours state that England, with the approval of the Provisional Government, has renewed her proposals for an armistice based upon pecuniary war compensation, the razing of the frontier fortresses, and the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine, the great powers guaranteeing the fulfilment of these conditions by any future French Government. A congress to assemble to settle these questions, and also deliberate upon the Eastern question.

Despatches from Vienna state that the American policy is suspected to be in favor of Russia on the Eastern question, and that Austria has sent a firm reply to St. Petersburg and also to Berlin.

FROM THE WEST.

Woman Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.—The female suffrage agents here have opened the campaign by appointing a committee to wait on Governor-elect Brown, to ascertain his views on the subject of extending the ballot to women, and to endeavor to induce him to allude to the question in his inaugural message. A women convention will probably be held at the capital this winter, with the view of influencing legislation in their favor.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Accident to a Steamer.

PORTLAND, Nov. 19.—The steamer Chase arrived here at midnight, in tow of the steamer Montreal, from Rockland. The accident which resulted in the death of Engineer Larkin was caused by the dropping out of the slide, letting the piston rod come up against the head of the cylinder, causing it to burst. The steam rushed out in terrible force. Mr. Larkin was in his room, and when found was in his berth, with the bed clothes on the floor. His flesh was terribly burned. It seems he had tried to escape, but the steam overpowered him. The second engineer, Clark, was also scalded, but succeeded in getting on deck.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Recall of Mr. Motley.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—It has been officially ascertained that the letter for the recall of Minister Motley is now on its way to England. Until it shall have been read by him he will of course be regarded as the representative of his Government at the British court, and therefore the report telegraphed from London that the American Secretary of Legation received a despatch from Secretary Fish relative to the Alabama claims, with instructions to present it to Lord Granville, must be a mistake.

There is no authority, however, to warrant the denial that a despatch on that subject was sent to our representative; but the assumption in England that Russia and the United States have a secret understanding does not appear to have a good foundation.

Senator Schurz had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day.

First Snow of the Season.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Noon.—A severe snow storm prevails here now, the first this season.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

A Man Attempts to Cowhide an Editor and Gets Whipped.

Robert F. Stockton, son of United States Senator Stockton, yesterday attempted to cowhide Colonel J. R. Frees, proprietor of *The Daily Sentinel*, in Trenton, N. J., and received instead a severe whipping at his hands. Stockton walked into Colonel Freese's banking house, in State street, soon after its opening for the day's business, and called loudly for the proprietor. Colonel Freese politely answered him, when Stockton exhibited a copy of *The Daily Sentinel* containing an account of a brutal assault by Stockton upon a young shopkeeper, in which Stockton was called a "dangerous young ruffian, who ought to be indicted."

It was not written by Colonel Freese, but by one of the subordinates of the *Sentinel*, and the Colonel refusing to make the apology demanded, Stockton thereupon drew a stiff cowhide from under his coat and energetically attacked Colonel Freese, who caught him by the collar and dealt him several blows with his heavy cane, breaking it over his assailant's head. He then took the cowhide from Stockton, and belabored him until he broke away and escaped from the office. He ran bareheaded down the street to the Morrisville Station, pawned his watch for $25, and took the through train for Washington.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Habeas Corpus.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pearson.

Miscellaneous business engaged the Court to-day. A case was heard on habeas corpus in which a party named Zielinski was charged with false pretenses. The facts were that the man went to a shoe store up town and ordered a pair of shoes, which were delivered to him; he handed the dealer a piece of paper resembling a $100 note, but which was in reality a hair-renewer advertisement; the dealer passed it to his wife, and gave the man $35 in good money in change, and the fellow made off with it. Counsel for the relator argued that this was not the statutory offense of false pretenses, and that the prosecutor alone was to blame for failing to exercise ordinary caution in the exercise of his business. The Court, however, remanded him for trial, leaving the form of the indictment to the discretion of the District Attorney.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 246, being a decrease of 8 from those of last week and a decrease of 9 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 140 were adults; 106 were minors; 182 were born in the United States; 53 were foreign; 9 were people of color; and 10 were from the country. Of this number, 49 died of consumption of the lungs; 8 of disease of the heart; 11 of marasmus, 5 of old age, 3 of typhoid fever, 3 of convulsions; 4 of scarlet fever; 13 of inflammation of the lungs; 10 of congestion of the brain; 16 of debility, and 1 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	11	Sixteenth	5
Second	15	Seventeenth	7
Third	10	Eighteenth	13
Fourth	19	Nineteenth	14
Fifth	5	Twentieth	16
Sixth	2	Twenty-first	4
Seventh	14	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	6	Twenty-third	6
Ninth	3	Twenty-fourth	8
Tenth	6	Twenth-fifth	4
Eleventh	6	Twenty-sixth	9
Twelfth	5	Twenty-seventh	15
Thirteenth	6	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	2	Unknown	10
Fifteenth	15		
Total			246

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Reopening the Alabama Business.

An Interview with the President.

AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Settling the Alabama Claims.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Your correspondent called upon the President this morning to ascertain if there was any truth in the statement which appears among the cable despatches this morning, to the effect that Secretary Fish had transmitted a despatch to Mr. Moran, Charge d'Affaires at London, demanding an immediate settlement of the Alabama claims.

The President authorizes me to say that there is no truth whatever in the story. No steps have been taken in the matter of the Alabama claims since the close of the correspondence on the subject by Secretary Fish. The proposition to re-open it must come from England. The President says he would not consent to re-opening it unless he had a regularly accredited minister at London.

New York Politics.

Several New York politicians, among them Ed. Webster and Mr. Bowen called on the President to-day to urge the removal of Collector Murphy. They spent nearly an hour with him, and came away satisfied that a change will be made in the Custom House.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fire in Toronto.

TORONTO, Nov. 19.—Boulton's flour mill, on the corner of Esplanade and Bay streets, was burned last night. It was one of the most complete flour mills in the Dominion. Loss about $35,000. Insurance $11,000 in the Royal & Western.

FROM THE WEST.

The Vanderpool Case.

DETROIT, Michigan, Nov. 19.—At one o'clock this P. M. the jury in the Vanderpool case at Kalamazoo was still out, with little prospect of agreement.

A PLEA FOR SCHOEPPE.

The Condition of Dr. Schoeppe, the Convict of Carlisle.

The following strongly-indorsed petition to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the man who was convicted of having poisoned Maria Stinnecke, about two years ago, will explain itself:—

CARLISLE, Penna., Oct. 24, 1870.—To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania:—Your undersigned petitioners of the borough of Carlisle would beg leave to represent, in regard to the case of Dr. Schoeppe, confined in the jail of this place, being convicted of causing the death of Maria M. Stinnecke by poisoning, that, whereas the said convict has been closely confined for over twenty months, during which time his health has greatly suffered, he having had several copious hemorrhages from his lungs within that time, as his subscribing physician testifies below, and whereas this circumstance, connected with the grave doubts expressed by many disinterested medical associations in this country, who have carefully examined the testimony upon which he was convicted, as to the validity and conclusiveness of the evidence in establishing his guilt, makes it reasonable and just in the opinion of your petitioners that your executive clemency should be invoked in his behalf; we therefore respectfully pray that you will grant to the said Schoeppe a pardon upon any conditionwhich your Excellency may see proper to attach to the same.

I hereby certify that the facts herein set forth respecting the health of Dr. Schoeppe are correct and true.

F. R. BIXLER, Physician to Jail.

JOS. C. THOMPSON, Sheriff.

Here follow the sign atures of many respectable citizens of Carlisle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

The money market to-day is active and very firm. The local demand is chiefly from speculative operators and takes, as usual, the shape of call loans, but the war rumors from Europe have started up a speculative movement in grain and breadstuffs and quickened the demand for money to the West and Northwest. If this movement continues it may cause some stringency in the money market. Rates continue very firm at 5½@6½ per cent. on call, and 7@9 per cent. on prime discounts.

Government bonds are quoted one-half per cent. higher in London this morning, but there is no response here, prices being generally a fraction lower.

There was a lively stock market this morning, but the transactions were limited to the railways. Prices were better. No State or city securities sold.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 50¾ regular, to 50½ b. o.; sales of Pennsylvania at 59¾; Lehigh Valley at 59¾; Norristown at 100; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26@26¾.

A few shares of Central Transportation at 50¼ complete the list of sales recorded.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	10·53 A. M.	112¾
10·07 "	112¾	11·08 "	112¾
10·27 "	112¾	11·48 "	112¾
10·28 "	112¾	12·00 M.	112¾
10·40 "	112¾	12·12 P. M.	112¾
10 52 "	112¾	12·20 "	112¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¼@107½; do. 1864, 106¼@106¾; do. 1865, 106¼@107; do., July, 1865, new, 109¼@109½; do. 1867, do. 108¾@109¼; do. 1868, do. 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106@106½. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111¾; Gold, 112¾@112¾; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 820@830; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 730@735.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¼@107½; do. 1864, 106¼@107; do. 1865, 106¼@107; do., July, 1865, 109@109½; do., July, 1867, 109@109½; do. July, 1868, 109¾@109¾; 68. 10-40, 106¼@106½; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111. Gold, 112¾@112¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$20000 Am Gold...ls.	59¾	200 sh Read R.....c.	50¼
b30wn....112¾		100 do.....s.	50¾
$300 City 6s New..102¾		100 do.....b60.	50¾
$1000 do.....102¾		400 do.....ls.	50¾
$2000 Leh V R n bds		200 do.....b30.	50·44
Cp..... 96		1000 do...rgAt.	50¾
$3000 N Penna 6s... 98¾		300 do.....ls.c.	50¾
$500 do..... 98¾		100 do.....b30.	50·44
$500 do..... 98¾		29 do.....c.	50¾
$2000 Phila & R 7s.. 88½		100 do...b20.	50·44
$1000 C & A m 6s, 89		1200 do...ls.b60.	50·56
lots..... 94¾		200 do..rg&in.	50·45
$1000 Leh 6s gold 1.. 89¾		500 do..ls.b30.	50¾
$500 do..... 89¾		500 sh Phil & R R.ls.	26
$1000 Leh Con L.... 79		100 do ..s5&in.	26
$2000 Bel. & Del 2m.		100 do.....b60.	25¾
b3.... 86		100 do.....c.	26¼
63 sh Penna R ls. 59¼		20 sh Cent Trans.	50¾
200 do..... 59		47 sh Norrist'n R...	
200 do..... 59		s30wn....	100
200 do...s5. 59		17 sh Leh Val...ls.	59¾
200 sh Leh N.b30.ls 31¾		29 do .....ls.	59¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Wilm & R R 7s	91	6 sh Read R.c.brf.	50¾
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	95¾	200 do.....	50·41
$2000 N Pa 7s....c.	91¾	100 do.....s.	50¾
$6400 City 6s, Old...	100½	100 do..s30wn.	50·44
$2000 N Lib Loan...	106¾	100 do.....b10.	50¾
$10000 Am Gold.....	112¾	100 do...s10.	50·44
$10000 do.....	112¾	200 do...ls.b5.	50¾
10 sh Cam & Am R.	115	47 do.....c.	50¾
25 do.....	115	100 do.....s5.	50¾
1 sh Kens'n Bank.		100 do.....b15.	50¾
s5wn..	123	100 do.....	50¾
100 sh O C & A R R		100 do.....b30.	50·56
Tuesday....	45¾	100 do.....b10.	50¾
100 do.....	45¾	200 do.....	50¾
7 do.....c.	45¾	1000 do...s5&in.	50¾
100 do...b60	46	100 do.....	50¾
9 sh Norrist'n R		100 do.s5wn&i.	50¾
s3wn....	100	200 do.s5wn&i.	50¾
100 sh Ph & E R...c.	26½	100 do..s60wn.	50¾
300 sh Penna R..ls.		100 do..s60wn.	50¾
Tuesday....	59	100 do..s60wn.	50¾
100 do.....2d.	59	100 do. s60wn.	50¾
100 sh Read..s60wn.	50¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¾	300 sh Leh Nav St..	31¾
$1000 do..s60wn.	92¾	100 do.....s60.	31¾
$5500 C & A m 6s, '89	94	100 do.....b30.	32
$1000 Elmira 7s.....		100 sh Reading R...	59¾
s5wn....	92¾	60 do.....brf.	59¾
85 sh Penna RR..	59	100 do.b5wn&i.	59¾

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

British Naval Movements.

A Fatal French Sortie.

NEWS FROM THE DIAMOND FIELDS

A Canard Exploded.

FROM EUROPE.

News from the African Diamond Fields.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Wheeler, the celebrated diamond hunter of the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived in this city, and brings a stone valued at £30,000, and weighing 88 carats.

British Naval Movements.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The *Spectator* says that the armament at Malta and Gibraltar has been ordered to be postponed. The port and channel is to go to the Levant at once.

A Disastrous French Sortie.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—On Wednesday last a sortie was made from Montmedy by two companies o Gardes Mobiles and every one of them was either killed or taken prisoners. The Prussians now confine the bombardment to the fortress of Montmedy.

Maritime Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 19.—The steamship Scotia, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

GLASGOW, Nov. 19.—The steamer St. Andrew, from Quebec for this port, was signalled off Moville to-day.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 19—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities dull: United States 5-20s of 1862, 86¾; of 1865, old, 86; of 1867, 88¾; 10-40s, 85¾. Railways firmer: Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 108; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LONDON, Nov. 19—1:30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s. 3d. Cloverseed, 41s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19—1:30 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer; uplands, 9¼d.; Orleans, 9¾d. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales, including 4000 for speculation and export. Shipments of cotton from Bombay to November 18, 7000 bales. Flour, 26s. Pork, 108s. Linseed oil, £31 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A European Canard Exploded.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The President this afternoon, on being asked as to the truth of the London telegram on the subject of the alleged despatch to Secretary Moran in reference to the Alabama claims, replied that the first he had heard of the matter was in the morning papers.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19.—Seeds—There is quite an active demand for Cloverseed, and fully 850 bushels changed hands at $6·15@6·50—the latter rate for a choice lot. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at $2·10@2·12.

The activity noted in the Flour market continues unabated, and holders are firm in their views. The demand is mostly speculative, and 2600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; City Mills do. at $5·12½; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·50@6; Milnesota do. do. at $6@6·50;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

HISTORY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

From the Franklin Repository.

That it is necessary to say anything concerning the history of this movement before constitutional reform has become a fixed fact, may seem unusual to some under whose observation these lines may fall; but to those who have been closely watching all that has been said and written concerning it in the public journals, it will not seem strange or out of place. In all human probability a Constitutional Convention is as sure to come as seed time and harvest, and since it is assured, and so heartily encouraged by the people throughout the whole State, in a word, since it is popular with the masses and they demand it, the number claiming the credit of originating and initiating the movement is as great as the grand army of patriots who first nominated General Grant for the Presidency; and, as a rule, they are just about as much entitled to the honor.

The Constitutional Reform movement began in January, 1867, immediately after the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, and the first article which called attention to the subject appeared in the Franklin *Repository* of the 23d of that month. It came from the hands of Col. A. K. McClure, then the able editor of this journal. In justice to Mr. McClure, as well as for the information of the public, we republish the article as it appeared then. Since the movement began until now, when it is the engrossing political topic of the State, Colonel McClure has not ceased to agitate the subject, and by his great ability as a writer and experience in the political affairs of the State, has done more to insure its success than any other man in the State:—

LEGISLATIVE REFORM—IT MUST BE FUNDAMENTAL.

The people can no longer close their eyes to the fact that the hideous cancer of legislative corruption has spread its loatsome pollution over the entire body politic in Pennsylvania; and indifference must henceforth be criminal. For years venality has been trenching itself in the citadel of delegated power, steadily growing and widening its ramifications, until its monstrous sweep has drawn a Legislature into its seething whirlpool, upon the very threshold of its official labors, and bartered the choicest gift and the most responsible trust the loyal people have to confer.

Nor in this crowning wrong alone do the appliances and fruits of legislative degradation appear. Around it, in it, through all its channels of power, and all its tributaries, the monster sits enthroned supreme. So clamorous were its shameless votaries for plunder, that the important committees of the popular branch, which control vital and profitable interests, had to be divided and sub-divided, and even then the number almost doubled to swell the chances for ill-gotten profits; and the subordinates of the two branches have been increased to glut insatiate appetites until they number within one-fourth of the whole Legislature. Sons, fathers, and other relations of legislators crowd around it in idleness, and profligacy and venality rule while the people have treachery and taxation as their reward.

"Reform the Legislature by the election of upright men," respond all who, with the affectation of integrity, wish corruption to maintain its sway. We answer it cannot be done. It has been tried, time and again, and it has signally failed. We have seen, and served in, reform Legislatures, and the only perceptible difference was the increased license to debauchery assumed by the reformers because of their supposed standing at home. It is idle to attempt reform by any such process. But few who have the stern integrity for such an effort will undertake the thankless task, and supple reformers, who are demoralized by the very hope of contact with peculation, are ever ready to prostitute their own virtues to the people, and betray them by a double fraud.

There is one simple, practical, effectual remedy; and if the people move in earnest they can enforce it. The reform must be radical—it must be fundamental. A Constitutional Convention, and that only, can reach the terrible disease, and it is attainable at any time the Legislature shall submit the question of a Convention to popular decision. It should be demanded by petition, by delegations, by mass meetings, by the manly utterances of an unshackled press, until even the corruptionists themselves shall bow to the thunder of their masters. Let them demand a Convention to incorporate in their organic law provisions substantially as follows:—

1. That the Senate shall consist of one hundred members, to be chosen by single districts.

2. That the House of Representatives shall consist of four hundred members, each to be elected in a single district.

3. That all legislation relating to corporation interest shall be by general laws, and that no special charter or corporate privileges whatever shall be granted but by the courts.

4. That there shall be no special appropriation of money from the treasury to claims except upon a judicial finding.

5. That the members of the Legislature shall be paid five dollars per day for the period of sixty days; and be prohibited from appropriating to themselves any additional sums for protracted sessions, or for extra or adjourned sessions beyond sixty days in the year.

6. That no subordinate officers shall be appointed in either branch, or receive any compensation for services, unless a bill shall have been passed by both branches creating the office and defining its duties.

7. That no bill shall pass either branch without receiving a majority of the whole vote on a call of the yeas and nays.

"It would be most expensive reform," answer the quibblers who, unwilling to meet the issue squarely, wish to delay the day of the effectual reckoning of the people. We answer that it would be vastly economical. The whole cost of a Legislature consisting of five hundred members and the necessary officers, under the foregoing provisions, would not be as much as our present Legislature costs with but one hundred and thirty-three members, and there would be the incalculable advantage of the arrest of the profligate appropriation of money for any and every purpose that will pay the lobby; and in addition to the advantages of saving to the public treasure, it would secure honest legislators for two reasons:

1. It would place the Legislature beyond the control of the lobbyists because of its numbers; and would arrest the "making" through of bills in a slim house and without a record of each man's vote. In a few of the New England States each town (corresponding to our townships) sends a member of the Legislature. Thus the popular branch of the Massachusetts Legislature numbers several hundred, although the State has not half our population, nor a tithe of our commercial, mineral, or agricultural interests to foster or care for. In such Legislatures corruption is unknown. The body is too large for the lobby to control, and it does not blot the history of that State as it does in our mighty Commonwealth, still mighty in spite of the vampyres who fatten upon her in the name of guardians.

2. It would bring the representative into immediate relations with, and direct responsibility to, his constituents. If Franklin county elected four representatives instead of half of two, each district would be composed of several townships, and the people would have personal knowledge of the man they elect, and he could not err in ascertaining their wishes upon any question. He could not plead, as do faithless men now, that some interests in a remote part of his district demanded his betrayal of other interests, and thus cloak his shame. There would be direct and positive responsibility from each member to his people, and they could not be deceived, nor would they excuse a disregard of their wishes. It would call to our Legislature a different class of men. Intelligent farmers and business men could afford to go as there would be only general legislation to enact, and the sessions could rarely exceed thirty to forty days, instead of from three to four months, as now, devoted to passing half a score of general laws and a thousand of a private character.

—Unless the people of Pennsylvania adopt this remedy they must continue to be at the mercy of corruptionists. No matter what party is in power, the same disgraceful history is written. It cannot be done by proposing constitutional amendments in the Legislature. That would require two years even if it were possible to effect the reform through that channel. But will the votaries of plunder write their own just history and open their own tombs? They may profess reform, but it will come with all the reservations, most plausibly covered, that the lobby desires.

Let the people demand a convention. The Legislature can authorize a vote in June next, adjourn to meet after the returns are officially received, and provide for choosing delegates to the convention at the regular election in October next. No matter which of the two great parties should carry the convention, substantial reform would come, for no man would venture to run on any ticket in opposition to it. Admonished by the people, as they would be in the overwhelming success of the most earnest reform members, the end of shameless debauchery in our places of power would be triumphantly attained.

—Will the press speak? It is the outer sentinel of popular liberty and safety, and cannot be silent but by complicity with crime. Will the people speak? It is their cause; it involves their interests, their honor, their boasted fabric of free government, and they can be indifferent only to become pitiable suicides!

THE DISCORDS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In a recent conversation in the White House with Senator Wilson, as it appears, General Grant, in reference to the late elections, said that, although disappointed with some States, he thought that these elections, upon the whole, had resulted satisfactorily to the Republicans; that he did not think there was anything in them to cause alarm for the future; that the people could not be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party; that what the people want, in his opinion, is the payment of the public debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes and an economical administration of the Government. Furthermore, it is the opinion of the President that "the party that refuses to be drawn away by side issues and that pursues the policy here indicated will elect its candidate in 1872."

These views of General Grant (for we have no doubt they are his views) are entitled to the respectful consideration which herein we propose to give them. His platform—the payment of the debt, the reduction of expenditures, the reduction of taxes, and economical administration—is good and sound. It has, too, so far served the Republican party in this year's elections as to secure for them a good working majority in the popular branch of the next Congress, which, with the Senate overwhelmingly on the same side, settles the two houses to the next Presidential election. So far the coast is clear; but when General Grant says that the people cannot be successfully drawn aside from the maintenance of the great principles of the Republican party he evidently means something more than the principles of economy, retrenchment, and reform. He doubtless means the great principles applied in the reconstruction of the late Rebel States and embodied in the new amendments to the National Constitution, including the abolition of slavery, the establishment of equal civil and political rights to all men, as citizens, of all races and colors, and the power given to Congress to enforce these great principles "by appropriate legislation" over every foot of land and water within the jurisdiction of the United States. These are the great principles, we suppose, to which General Grant refers as insuring the continued ascendancy of the Republican party. He is right, too, in this opinion, if it is certain that the Democratic party intends to continue the fight against the Republican measures of Southern reconstruction so nearly completed and reduced to practice by General Grant himself since his call to the head of the Government.

The overwhelming success of the General in the Presidential contest of 1868 was largely due to the suicidal resolution adopted by the Democratic Tammany Seymour Convention on the motion of Wade Hampton, fresh from the Rebel army, declaring the reconstruction measures of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void." This outthroat resolution, with Frank Blair's supporting letter, in its very announcement defeated Seymous and enabled the Republicans not to walk but to canter over the course. We have had no Democratic stupidity of this sort, however, since the proclamation of the fifteenth amendment. In Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky they still fight "the d—d nigger;" but even in those States they fight him as a "fixed fact" at the polls. Upon this supreme test, then, the Democratic party accepts the situation in the Constitution as it is, with the civil and political equality of all men as citizens—white men, yellow men, red men, niggers and all,

Thus the great principles suggested by General Grant are among the dead issues of the past. The Democrats fought them step by step "to the last ditch;" but in the last ditch they have given up the battle, and the "almighty nigger" is all right. The Republican party, therefore, have only the President's platform of economy, retrenchment of expenses, reduction of taxes, and payment of the debt to stand upon; and these movable planks in some cases have been placed so wide apart that many of the weak brethren are falling through between them. For instance, here we have the *Tribune*, a Republican organ, which insists that payment of the debt means a protective tariff; and here we have the *Evening Post*, another Republican organ, which is ready to fight till it rains cats and dogs, and ready, still, to fight in the rain, for the dogma that the reduction of taxes means free trade. At Chicago they have also a *Tribune*, hitherto a rampant radical Republican, which is so hot in the cause that it proposes a new party on the platform of free trade; and all through the great Northwest, where their products are wheat, corn, pork, and beef, they would, perhaps, agree to a tax upon the "bloated bondholders" of the East if they could thereby get free trade in iron and woollen goods. The President, it appears, is glad that in coming out for a new party, after supporting John Wentworth, an outsider, for Congress, the Chicago *Tribune* is sailing under its true colors as an enemy to the Republican party. We suspect, next, that General Cox's free-trade notions are at the bottom of his retirement from the Cabinet, because, as it appears, the Pennsylvania protectionists, headed by Senator Cameron, made a dead set on Cox to get him out. Again, while the Evening *Post* is doing battle for Cox and against the President on the McGarrahan claim, we suspect that free trade is really the secret of the *Post's* admiration of Cox, and of its detestation of McGarrahan, and of its hostility to the President's sensible course upon this McGarrahan claim.

We cite these cases of Republican discords as affording each an explanation of some of these late Democratic victories. In this State again the results show that in the late election Senator Fenton's influence in "the rural districts" was not given to Woodford, and all because the gentle and genial Thomas Murphy was made collector of this port. Fenton, in fact, over Murphy had a crow to pick with the President; and so during our recent canvass, as a hint to his followers, he went out to California; and came back well pleased, no doubt, to find Hoffman re-elected. Some pork of a poor quality will shrink this way in the boiling. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in Missouri, although read out of the party as bolters by the President himself, have, with the aid of the Democrats (including a free trade plank) carried Missouri by thirty thousand majority; and is this a small matter? Next look at Tennessee, where last year a Republican bolter carried over the State—hat, coat, boots, and breeches—to the Democracy. This year the Democrats have it so overwhelmingly that they count it fixed for 1872. By Republican dissensions, too, North Carolina has been turned over to the Democrats; and here and there in different States Republican bushwhackers have swamped quite a number of the regular party candidates for Congress.

These Republican discords and feuds, and splits and defeats, are easily explained. The "great principles" which have held the party so compactly together during the last ten years (this year excepted) are all settled, and, having nothing else to fight over, the ambitious leaders and greedy spoilsmen of the party are fighting the administration and each other over such issues as free trade and the spoils. And we can tell General Grant that these are bad symptoms in his party; that the old Democratic party began to go to pieces just in this fashion, even before it had run negro slavery into the ground as "a divine institution." But is not General Grant, with his new platform of economy, retrenchment and so forth, doing very well? Yes; but there is nothing in it to fight about, and so the restless spirits of the party are going off upon side issues. So it is that Governor Hoffman, in the eyes of his friends, begins to look already like the next President, and walks the earth with the confident air of the Crown Prince of Prussia. And why not, when he, or any other man, under the broad, expansive ensign of Tammany Hall, has such a fair prospect before him?

Lastly, General Grant must do something in his annual message to Congress in December to wake up, inspire, and harmonize his party, or before the end of the approaching short session he may find it a labor of Hercules to get its clashing leaders, cliques, and factions again together. For this some new idea is wanted. The negro question is used up. Even women's rights, as a living issue, will be better for 1872 than the dead issue of negroes' rights.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 8m

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all druggists and dentists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 460 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 10 1 7w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. [10 1 7w

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 11 1 2m Treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade. A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B., JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., 8 17tf Principals.

H. V. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street. A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to 3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 9 1 smtu2m

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES, Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices. ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America. SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day. Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS. GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET, BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Wiesbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

WHISKYS, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 tp4

CLOTHING.

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING, Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship. JONES' One-Price ESTABLISHMENT, No. 604 MARKET STREET. CEO. W. NIEMANN. Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS, S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. A full assortment of the most approved styles for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, JUST RECEIVED. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

COMPARISON INVITED. OUR CHEVIOT SUITS ARE MORE DURABLE, MORE STYLISH, BETTER CUT, BETTER MADE, BETTER TRIMMED, BETTER EVERY WAY, MORE DURABLE, MORE STYLISH, BETTER CUT, BETTER MADE, BETTER TRIMMED, BETTER EVERY WAY, MORE DURABLE, MORE STYLISH, BETTER CUT, BETTER MADE, BETTER TRIMMED, BETTER EVERY WAY, AND GUARANTEED TO GIVE MORE SATISFACTION TO THE WEARER THAN ALL THE LOW-PRICED SUITS AT ALL THE HALLS IN THE CITY. EVANS & LEACH, No. 628 MARKET STREET, 9 17 stuth3m] PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE, CLOTH HOUSE, N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets. Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, Overcoatings, Fancy Coatings, Velveteens, Corduroys. KEIM & BIDDLE, N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets, 10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S Merino Hosiery and Underwear, Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear. COOK & BROTHER, Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, 9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, Grand, Square and Upright, ALSO, HAINES BROS.' PIANOS. Only place in Philadelphia for sale of Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs. For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf GOULD & FISCHER, J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St. WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS' Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Special attention is called to their new Patent Upright Pianos, With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability. CHARLES BLASIUS, WAREROOMS, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET, 9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKERING & SONS WORLD-RENOWNED GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS Attention is invited to the celebrated PATENT GRAND UPRIGHT AND THE NEW SCALE GRAND SQUARE PIANOS Great Reductions. Fixed Prices. DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS, Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street. 10 21 1m4p W. H. DUTTON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime. Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870. Proposals will be received at the Office of President of the Commission, No. 139 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one*, *two*, and *three*, and until December 31, 1870, for balance of the schedule for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered on Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals. Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 205 S. SIXTH Street. By order of the Commission. JOHN RICE, President. CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1870. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Locust street from the west curb line of Tenth street to the sewer in Fifth street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished. When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed along side of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon, and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded him, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract. MAHLON H. DICKINSON, Chief Commissioner of Highways. 11 18 3t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building an extension to a Public School-house on the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward. Said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the proposals of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary. 11 16 19 22 29 4t

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Board, S. E corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, November 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Broad street, in the Tenth ward. Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the proposals of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders. By order of the Committee on Property. H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary. 11 16 19 22 29

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS, (Texas and Louisiana), CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870. The advertisement from this office, dated At Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871. The clause requiring the transportation to be furnished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is revoked. A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated September 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal. By order of the Department Commander. JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. 11 1

FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART, 11 16 3t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH Floors of the commodious stores Nos. 115 and 117 CHESNUT Street, 42 by 75 feet. Well lighted. Good front entrance. Apply on the premises. 11 1

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 828 N. Sixth street. Apply to 11 18 3t] SAMUEL T. FOX, S. E. Cor. of NINTH and CALLOWHILL.

STEAMED OYSTERS. HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS. Large Stews and Panned..... Saddle Rock Roast..... The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell. TRIPE AND OYSTERS. BROILED OYSTERS, FRIED OYSTERS. Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS. J. L. LEACH, OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER, N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets. Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 23 tfs

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CA

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—G. W. P. Edward G. Lee, accompanied by officers of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, made an official visitation last evening to Progressive and Morning Star Divisions.

—Last evening an interesting entertainment was given, under the auspices of the Northern Liberties Boys' Grammar School, at Concert Hall. The entertainment consisted of recitations and dialogues by the pupils and music by Professor Jean Louis, assisted by Professors J. Beckel, George Bishop, and John Bower, Miss Mary A. McCartney, Fanny Keim, Ida Kimpert, Messrs. Bradshaw, North, Roden, and Ford.

—The services incident to the opening and dedication of the Arch Street M. E. Church were continued last evening, when an impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles H. Fowler, D. D. The fine organ is not nearly completed, on account of which the musical portions of the services have not been so elaborate as they would have been were the organ finished.

—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening Hugh Cook, eighty years of age, residing at Twelfth and Anita streets, was run over by a railway car on Reed street, above Tenth, fracturing his left thigh and right foot. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The connection of High Constable Benjamin Franklin with the police department has been dissolved, by reason of ill health. Mr. Franklin became attacked to the force during the Mayoralty of Alexander Henry, Esq., and though holding the position of High Constable, was detailed for detective business. After the resignation of Mr. Joseph Wood as Chief of Detectives, Mr. Franklin was appointed to fill the vacancy, and did so until bad health compelled his retirement. Under Mayor McMichael he was reinstated in his old position, and was retained by Mayor Fox, but has always acted as a detective officer.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Board of Health of Mobile, Alabama, have declared the yellow fever in their city to be at an end.

—Hon. W. H. Armstrong, defeated in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District at the recent election, has not yet decided whether he will contest the seat of his opponent.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IMPENDING IN FRANCE—THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE MARCHING TO THE RELIEF OF PARIS—THE RUSSIAN QUESTION—ENGLAND AND HER TRANSGRESSIONS—BISMARCK'S REPLY TO GRANVILLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is now ascertained that the Prussians in General Palladine's front have not retired to Artenay, before reported.

The Prussians now hold all the strongholds along the line of the Jura mountains. The siege of Longwy and Montmedy is imminent.

A sortie from Mexieres has been repulsed by the Prussian infantry.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* declares Russia will not prove unwilling to submit her demand to a congress, if it can be held immediately. It denies that the Russian note meant the abrogation of the entire treaty. Turkey, it says, is threatened with internal dangers, and intervention is necessary now.

Advices from Paris, by way of Belgium, represent the citizens, though they see the army coming to their relief, as tired of war. They condemn the government for rejecting the armistice and demand the convocation of the National Assembly.

A telegram from Brussels dated to-day says yesterday a division of Mecklenburgers advanced along the road leading from Hendaa to Dreux and occupied the latter town, meeting slight resistance from a portion of the French army commanded by Dereck, who were marching to join the army of the Loire from Chartres. Hard fighting is reported as going on along the road from Angerville to Etampes.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—I have authority for saying that telegraphic dispatches have been received by the government indicating the position taken by Prussia in regard to the Russian question. Prussia declares that she views Russia's claims as natural, and there should be an amicable settlement of the affair. She cannot see any reason for alarm on the part of the co-signatory Powers. Russia might have appealed to the co-signatories for a revision of the treaty of Paris, but one of them has at present no organized government and is therefore unable to take part in any congress that might have been proposed. It seems to be admitted by Granville that infractions of the treaty have actually occurred in the case of the principalities, not by Russia's action.

It is immaterial whether these infractions concede to the interests of Russia or not; they nevertheless seem to justify her in declaring that certain other portions of the same treaty are no longer binding, especially when she disclaims any intention to reopen the Eastern question or commit any act hostile to other Powers. This is the substance of Prussia's reply, and she will hold aloof from any further action in the matter.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—A telegram dated Berlin, 17th, says movements of great importance are impending, which are a simultaneous attack on the Germans from the north and south of France and a great sortie from Paris, and which are expected to take place during next week. Necessary precautions are taken. If the important preparations which the Germans are making at present are successful Paris is expected to fall within two weeks.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[Special to the New York Tribune.]—The correspondent of the Tribune telegraphs from Berlin that it is stated, on diplomatic authority from St. Petersburg, that Russia has large bodies of troops massed on the Vistula and further south and armed vessels built on the Black Sea.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—[Special to the New York Herald.]—While great excitement has been created here on the Russian question, the feeling decidedly is not warlike. Beust feels sensitively the very delicate position he occupies. Prussia is so sore against him, that while the recent proposition for an armistice between Prussia and France was really his own, he refrained from proposing it, and wished England to take the initiative. His action in the present Russian complication is crippled for the same reason. He fears to take any step, lest he excite the enmity of Prussia, and is really anxious to resign. The general belief is that the Russian movement is really only intended to work in the interests of Prussia, in order that the outside world may have something else to watch beside the operations of Prussia in France. It is believed that public opinion in Europe now alone delays the bombardment of Paris. While little doubt is entertained of eventual trouble through the Eastern question, it is not believed that the present imbroglio will lead to war. The note in reply to Gortschakoff's letter is conciliatory, and expresses satisfaction at the peaceful declaration of Russia.

LILLE, Nov. 18.—The garrison of La Tere made a brilliant sortie and relieved the neighboring town of Tergnier, which was sorely pressed by the enemy. The besiegers lost several hundred killed, wounded and prisoners. The invaders continue to oppress the country people to do work on the roads and in ditches.

TOURS, Nov. 8, evening, via London.—The Prussians occupy the heights of Cherisy. A severe battle has been going on before Dreux since two o'clock this afternoon. The result is not known. Gen. Von der Tann occupies a position extending from the Paris and Orleans railway to Bonneval.

The affair at Artenay on the 16th was of trifling importance.

LILLE, Nov. 18.—[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]—The stupidity of the Provisional Government is making itself seriously felt in this department. At the instance of Gambetta, Testelin, Commissariat General, has been given an equal command with Bourbaki, in order to watch the latter, whose fidelity to the republic is doubted. Every movement and order of Bourbaki must be endorsed by Testelin before it can be executed.

Testelin, is a civilian, and was a member of the Legislature in 1848. He has no military knowledge and this double command is working mischief. Friends of Bourbaki blame him for remaining in so doubtful a position.

Great activity, nevertheless, has been evident in the army of the north for three days, and there is good reason to suppose that a concentration of the forces of this command is about to take place, with the object of marching to the relief of Paris by moving eastward and endeavoring to make a junction with the army of the Loire, between Fontainebleau and Creteil. Gardes Nationale will be left to defend the fortified towns. It is reported that the army of the north numbers 120,000 men, but I can only locate 95,000.

Evidence exists everywhere that a secret hope is entertained by the country people that the Orleanists will be restored. They believe Count de Paris, at the head of 20,000 men, could march triumphantly through this department, and gain everywhere the adhesion of the people.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—[Special to the N. Y. World.] A special telegram from Tours, dated the 17th, has the following: General D'Aurelles de Paladines has reported his strategetic movements, which secured his late victory at Orleans, and has accomplished another still more important success. While holding the German forces at Toury, by threatening them in front with a force equal to their own, he has swung around his left wing, moving at the same time a whole corps from Chartres along the road leading through Albis, Orsonville, Anthon and St. Hilaire, to Etampe, where the corps paused. By this movement General Paladines thrust himself between the Duke of Mecklenburg and Paris, while also encircling the German army in the front, right flank and rear.

While this was going on the Germans, divining the danger, commenced to retreat from Toury northward along the road to a point twelve miles south of Etampes. Some fighting occurred, resulting in advantage to the French, who everywhere greatly outnumbered the enemy. General D'Aurelles vanguard is now twenty-two miles due south of Versailles.

The government at Tours has information to the effect that the advance of the army of Prince Frederick Charles only reached Auxerre to-day, ten days' march from Toury.

A special dispatch from Berlin, dated the 17th inst., states that a great meeting was held at Munich on the 12th. An address was voted to the King of Bavaria, expressing anxiety lest Bavaria should refuse to enter the bund on the same terms with the other southern states, and petitioning the King to avoid the danger of the isolation of Bavaria from the rest of Germany, and to this end to dissolve the Chamber, which was elected under other influences and circumstances.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 18.—The King to-day telegraphed to Queen Augusta, at Berlin, that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg yesterday repulsed the enemy along the whole line near Dreux. General Treskow, at the same time, captured Dreux. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy were pursued in the direction of Le Mans.

—During the late storm at Key West, Fla., the *Dispatch* of that city was obliged to suspend publication, owing to the flooding of the press-rooms and the inability of the compositors to stand at the cases.

—The Odd Fellows of Matteawan, in New York, were sorely exercised a few days ago by the receipt of a letter from a prominent brother who was supposed to have died some time previously, and for whom they had gone to the trouble of hanging their lodge-room with emblems of mourning, and engrossing elaborate resolutions of respect, etc.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 51	MOON SETS	2 21
SUN SETS	4 39	HIGH WATER	10 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Sch R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Torrent, Tibbetts, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr S. T. Baker, Davis, Boston, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Boston, S. L. Merchant & Co.

☞ Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, for Calbarien, was cleared on Thursday by Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before reported.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below the Cross Ledge, passed ship Saranak, from Liverpool; Br. bark Alpine, from Glasgow. Above Cross Ledge, Br. brig Osprey, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, and bark Catharina, from Havana. Below Reedy Island, bark Lizzie Morrow, hence for Cork. Above Wilmington, Br. bark J. R. Hea, from New Haven.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark Horace Scudder, Gould, 6 days from Charleston, with phosphate rock to Charleston Mining Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr A. F. Randolph, Maynes, 20 days from St. John, N. B., with laths, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr H. S. Marlow, Wines, fm Jacksonville, with lumber to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day fm Frederica, Del., with grain to John L. Reduer.

Schr W. Townsend, Lollies, 1 day from Frederica, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

BELOW.

Schr Othello, from Windsor—reported by Captain Fowler, of tug S. J. Christian.

WENT TO SEA.

Bark Waldo, for Cork for orders, went to sea 17th inst. P. M.—reported by Mr. Wm. Fuller, pilot.

Mr. Fuller also reports that a ship and a British bark came in the Capes 17th inst.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 18—12·50 P. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports coming in the Capes last night, ship Saranac, 48 days from Liverpool; bark Jacob Hea, from Windsor, N. S.; bark Alpine, 40 days from Glasgow; and brig Osprey, 14 days from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba.

Went on the Shears, last night, bark Hawthorne, from Liverpool, in 18 feet of water at full tide.

Bark Catharine left for Philadelphia at 2 o'clock this A. M.

In the harbor, bark Lebanon, 12 schooners and a scow in tow. An unknown bark from above is passing out at 12 o'clock. Wind W. S. W.; light.

4 P. M.—The bark reported passing out this A. M. is still in sight. Vessels in harbor unchanged.

Parties here have contracted to haul off the bark Hawthorne. Wind N. W.; very light.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamer Calabria, from Liverpool, at Boston yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Washington, from New York, at Liverpool yesterday.

Br. steamer Caledonia, Ovenstone, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, from Havana 12th and Nassau 14th inst., at New York yesterday.

Steamer Francis Wright, Russell, for Havana and Brazos, Texas, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Regulator, Brooks, from Norfolk, at New York yesterday in tow of steamer Hatteras. She left New York Nov. 12 for Wilmington, N. C., and put into Norfolk with loss of rudder.

Steamer Panther, Mills, hence, at Savannah 17th inst., in 68 hours to the bar.

Bark Guinevere, Tasker, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Savannah yesterday.

Brigs George W. Chase, Bacon, and Ella Maria, Berry, hence, at Portland 17th inst.

Brig J. E. Arey, Coombs, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Schr H. G. Hand, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr John S. Lee, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr Telumah, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Darien 9th inst.

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, cl'd at Charleston 17th inst. for Wilmington, N. C.

Schr Reading RR. No. 24, McKenna, hence, at Bridgeport, Conn., 16th inst.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, cleared at New York yesterday for Beaufort.

Schr Clara Merrick, Ward, at New York yesterday from Alexandria.

Schr H. A. McGahan, Call, hence, at Rockland 16th inst.

Schr A. C. Page, Haley, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Gardiner 15th inst.

Schr Hattie E. Sampson, Blake, hence, at Portland 17th inst.

Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 16th inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Newport 17th instant.

Schr George B. Somes, Pray, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Bangor 16th inst.

Schr Fannie G. Warner, Dickinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 16th inst.

Schr Sarah Hall, Gilman, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 15th inst.

Schrs Jacob Klenzle, Steelman, and J. D. McCarthy, Stimpson, hence, at Salem 15th inst.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Brown, hence, at Beverly 16th inst.

Schr American Eagle, McFarland, hence, at Danvers 16th inst.

Schrs E. H. Sawyer, Kelley, and G. W. Chase, Ilix, hence, at Salem 16th inst.—the latter for Portland.

Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, for Philadelphia, s'ld from New Bedford 16th inst.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, 5 days from Georgetown, D. C., at New York 17th inst.

Schr Allie E. Ames, Parker, from Delaware City for New Haven, at New York 17th inst.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, hence, at Boston 17th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, Corson, at Bangor 15th inst. from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

Schrs R. & E. Steelman, Ingersoll, from Egg Harbor; L. Babcock, Newton, from Milford, Del.; and H. P. Connor, Clark, from Delaware, at New York 17th inst.

Schrs John Clark, Fowler; Amelia, Dewey; and Isabel Alberto, Tooker, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 17th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Tonawanda, Captain Barrett, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—E. H. Muschamp; A. C. Smith; Miss C. E. Webster; Richard T. Lockwood; C. H. Rowan; Miss R. T. Lockwood; S. H. Sabin, wife, and two children; Miss Emma Sabin; Miss Mary Sabin; Albert Savin; Mrs. W. H. Green; Major Green; Miss A. Hurlbush; Mrs. Ellen Lawrence; Jacob Walburg; James Greer; Stephen L. Parsons; Samuel W. Hager; Mrs. A. M. Mearsfield and daughter; T. Broomhurd; W. H. Calhoun; John P. Ryan; John Ackley; Samuel Jones; John Jones; W. Woodcox; T. Denn; C. Hinckey; S. Maloney; E. Calhoun; J. Powell; Charles J. Snow; Abram Phillips; James Saunders; W. Ginnis; Mrs. W. Ginnis; Benjamin Oliver.

Ship Wyoming, from Liverpool, remained ashore on the Pea Patch yesterday. About 230 tons of cargo had been taken out of her. She was in good condition, and it is expected she will be got off to-day.

The wreck of bark White Cloud, ashore at Lewes, Del., is fast breaking up and sinking under water; it has been sold for $3. The rigging only was saved from the wreck by the captain.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

SCOTLAND—WEST COAST.—*Intermittent Light on Ru Stoer.*—The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses have given notice that, on and after the 1st November, 1870, a light will be established on the south ear of Ru Stoer, the western extremity of Sutherlandshire, on the west coast of Scotland. From the white light-house, 47 feet high, will be exhibited an intermittent white light, which will be seen at its full power one minute, and then suddenly eclipsed for half a minute. The light, which will be shown from an elevation of 195 feet above the level of high water, should be seen in clear weather from a distance of 19½ miles, and be visible to the westward until cut off by the land. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Nov. 2, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 45 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,

(Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....

..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....

..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....

..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(The total value to be likewise written in full.)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ——.

[Signature], A. B. C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ——.

[Signatures] C. D. E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF OWEN McKIERNAN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Owen McKiernan, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to

FRANCIS CONWAY, Executor, No. 119 SOUTH Street.

Or his Attorney, JOHN B. COLAHAN, No. 524 WALNUT Street.

11 5 s6t*

COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870, NO. 67. In Divorce.

FANNY RICKARDS, by her next friend, vs. ISAAC RICKARDS.

To ISAAC RICKARDS, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on respondent to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be granted, returnable on SATURDAY, November 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, Attorney for Libellant.

11 19 4t*

DRY GOODS.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.

For Bargains call at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S ONE PRICE STORE,

9 22 thstu No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

EVER SINCE 1853

We have been on

Spring Garden Street

We aimed at building up a Large Trade. We have succeeded.

OUR FOUNDATIONS WERE:

FAIRNESS,
POLITENESS,
STEADINESS.
PERSEVERANCE.

Our Present Stock is

Magnificent in Style, Wonderful in Variety, and Very Reasonable indeed in Prices.

Some Specialties.

New and Seasonable Dress Goods.
New and Fashionable Shawls
Rich Black Silks, Poplins and Plaids.
Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Cloths, Table Linens Napkins, Towels, Hdkfs.
Piano Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Kid Gloves, etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT BY DECEMBER 25, 1870.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,

No. 215 N. NINTH ST., ABOVE RACE.

CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION IN PRICES

Commencing Monday, November 14.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

3000 yards Calicoes, warranted fast, 10c.
Best Calicoes manufactured, 12½c.
One case Canton Flannel, 12½c.
One case Canton Flannel, ex-wide, 23c.
Great sacrifice in Crash, 12½c.
All-wool red and white Flannels, 23 to 62c.

DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Green and blue plaid Serges reduced from 50 to 31c.
Double-width plaid Poplins reduced from 75 to 50c.
Double-width Alpacas reduced from 37 to 25c.
Double-width all-wool Poplins—colors, 50c.
Yard-wide Alpaca Poplin reduced from 87 to 50c.; seven yards of these make the dress.
Black and white Mohair stripes reduced from 40 to 25c.
25c. double-width black Alpacas.
28c. Poplin Alpacas, cost 37c.
37c. black Alpacas, fine lustre.
45c. black Alpacas, handsome.
50c. black Alpacas, handsome.
55c. black Alpacas, superb.
Black Mohairs 65c. to $1·10, reduced.
Yard-wide French Merinoes, 75c.
Black French Merinoes reduced from $1·00 to 75c.
Black French Merinoes reduced from $1·37 to $1·00.
Dress goods as low as 12½c
Jet black and white long Shawls, $7 50.
The greatest bargain in heavy Honey Combed Quilts ever offered, at $1 90.

BLACK VELVETEENS. BLACK VELVETEENS.

The entire line reduced heavily.
Our $2 00 Twilled Back reduced to $1·25.
Velveteens from 75c. to $2·00.

THIS IS A BONA-FIDE CLOSING SALE. GOODS HAVE ALL BEEN MARKED AT PRICES TO INSURE THEIR SALE CERTAIN BY THE ABOVE DATE; EXAMINATION SOLICITED. [11 15 tutusst

No. 215 N. NINTH Street, above Race.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES McVAUGH & DUNCAN,

No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up

LACE GOODS.

French Caps

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan

For Evening Dresses.

Infants' Outfits

10 20 thstu6mrp On hand and made up to order.

NEW STORE.

MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,

Fancy and Staple Trimmings,

ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,

No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street.

Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 thsmrp

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela

WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,

1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.

8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 10 15 1m2 DIXON'S No. 91 S. EIGHTH Street.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2mrp CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES,

Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.

OF NEW DESIGNS,

SALESROOMS,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street

MANUFACTORY,

S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN.

11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,

Tools, Machinery, Etc.,

FOR SALE AT

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET NEW YORK,

EMBRACING

ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES, SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,

And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,

6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,

Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.

Send for Catalogue.

NEW YORK. tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

GLOVES.

BARTHOLOMEWS,

No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street,

Will open this day an immense stock of Winter Goods bought very cheap during the recent warm weather.

100 dozen Ladies' Berlin lined Gloves, 25c.
50 " " Black Berlin lined Gloves, 25c.
50 dozen Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 31c.
25 " " " " 38c.
Ladies' Lisle thread fleeced, 25c.
Ladies' Silk fleeced, 38c.
Ladies' Silk Gauntlet fleeced, 50c.
Ladies' high color Cloth Gloves, Blue, Green, and Scarlet.
Ladies White, Wine, Blue, and Buff Cloth Gloves.
Children's White, Blue, and Scarlet Cloth Gloves.
Children's " " " silk fleeced.
Children's fine French Gloves.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets.
Gents' " "
Gents' Buck "
Gents' Castor Gloves, $1·25 up.
Boys' Buck Gloves.

DEMONSTRATION IN HOSIERY.

Ladies' full regular made Hose, 25c.
50 dozen English regular made Hose reduced from 38 to 31c.; best bargain yet offered.
Ladies' Fleeced Hosiery, from 25c. up.
Ladies' Balbriggan, 50c.
Half dozen Ladies' Balbriggan, $2·75; neat box.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 25c.
Gents' English super tipped Half Hose, 25c.
Gents' fine English Half Hose.
Children's Fancy Hosiery, all prices.
Children's Blue Ribbed, extra long.
Children's Scarlet, regular and extra lengths.
Children's White, regular and extra lengths.
Children's extra long in various colors.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Undervests, 75c. up.
Ladies' full regular made, $1 25 up.
Ladies' Undervests at lowest prices.
Children's Vests, all sizes.
Gents' Shirts, 60c. up.
Gents' Shirts, all sizes, 34 to 44 inches.
Corsets, 87c., $1, $1·50, $1·75.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Olive Branch Velvet Ribbons, all widths, at the lowest prices quoted.
Embroideries, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
Linen Hdkfs., 7c. up.
Ladies' Hemstitch Hdkfs., 12½c. up.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 15, 20, 25, 31, 38c. up.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Lace-trimmed Collars and Cuffs.
Lace Collars, 15, 18, 20, 25c. up.
Lace Collars, all the new fancy styles.
Sash Ribbons.
Bow Ribbons.
7-inch all silk Sash Ribbons, $1.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!

Joseph Gloves, $1.
1a Belle Kid Gloves, $1·25.
Best $1·25 Glove in America.
2 Button Kid Gloves.
Children's Kid Gloves.
Gents' " "
White Opera and Colors, for Ladies, Misses, and Gentlemen.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves.
"Bajou" " "
Jouvin " "
Children's " " $1.
Children's 2 button $1·50.
Ladies' 2 button, $1·50, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·50.

AT THE

GREAT KID GLOVE EMPORIUM OF

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street. 11 12 swtf

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.

SATURDAY, Nov. 19, TWO OPERAS.

To-night will be presented Weber's most charming picturesque Opera, which was so triumphantly presented for the first time in this house, last season, by the Parepa-Rosa Company, under the management of C. D. Hess & Co.,

Mr. Castle, } OBERON, { Mrs. Bernard,
Mr. Laurence, } OBERON, { Mr. Segrist,
Mr. Howell, OBERON, Miss Goodwin,
Mr. Chatterson, } OBERON, { Miss Jamieson,

presenting an excellent cast.

On MONDAY NEXT will be given Bristo's original American Opera, the GREAT HIT OF THE NEW YORK SEASON, RIP VAN WINKLE.

TUESDAY—THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
WEDNESDAY—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
THURSDAY—(Thanksgiving Night)—MARTHA.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 19, MR. JOHN. S. CLARKE.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. CLARKE'S ENGAGEMENT.

Sterling Coyne's comedy, in three acts,

A WIDOW HUNT.

After which Mr. Clarke's reconstructed drama,

THE TOODLES.

To conclude with Buckstone's thrilling drama of

THE DREAM AT SEA; OR, THE VISION OF THE DEAD.

Monday—AMONG THE BREAKERS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, November 19, 1870, sixth and last night of

EDWIN DROOD.

Great effects and fine cast. To conclude with the comic drama,

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Monday—THE MARBLE HEART.
Thanksgiving Matinee—ROSEDALE.
Seats now ready.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY

in the great Parisian sensation of

LITTLE FAUST,

with new scenery, costumes, etc., and a GRAND DUTCH FAIR SCENE,

introducing burlesques upon the novelties of the day.

Mrs. JAMES A OATES as.....Mephisto and Arab
Mrs. H. T. Allen as..... Martha
Mr. H. T. Allen as..... Marguerite
Mr. C. W. Drew as..... Faust

Prices 25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats extra.

MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

CORNER BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS.

LAST WEEK OF ADAM FOREPAUGH'S GREAT MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870.

THE ROLE OF THE FREE TRADE REPUBLICANS.

The New York *World* advises Carl Schurz and his fellow free-traders to keep up the pretense of being Republicans for the present, so as to "strengthen and extend their influence, and propagate their sentiments among their party associates," in an article which also assures them that the Republican party is irrevocably committed to protection; and that they will be gladly welcomed in the Democratic camp as soon as they can transfer a considerable body of deluded followers from the Republican organization to the Democratic party. The true way to baffle such insidious schemes is to confront them at once by making as bold an issue on the tariff question as was made against slavery, rebellion, and repudiation. There are thousands of Democrats in Missouri who are protectionists in interest and inclination.

The furnaces of that State are owned mainly by Democratic capitalists, and her Iron Mountain can be made a source of inexhaustible wealth by a protective policy. The property of her metropolis, St. Louis, depends infinitely more upon the development and maintenance of domestic manufactures than on the increase of her foreign trade; and if Missouri is to be reclaimed at all, it must be by meeting Schurz squarely on his own ground, and beating down his free-trade fallacies. In Pennsylvania, too, we need no better issue than the tariff. The only hope of the Democracy for carrying this State is based on a policy even more dishonest than that marked out for Schurz. Here the Democratic local leaders are to insist that they are better tariff men than the Republicans, and to carry the people with them, if possible, on old issues, while in other portions of the Union Democratic candidates are to overcome their rivals by the supposed popularity of free-trade principles. The Republican party is quite strong enough to triumph after the defection of every free-trader belonging to it, provided it can win the support of a fair proportion of the Democratic protectionists of the country; but it may be overwhelmed if it loses all its free-traders without gaining assistance from men who differed with it on the slavery issue. Missouri has plenty of Democratic protectionists who would be individually worth a great deal more to the Republican party than Carl Schurz, and it would be a splendid bargain to trade him off for any one of the Democratic ironmasters of St. Louis. There are votes to be won as well as to be lost on the tariff issue, and the way to win them is to enlist every friend of American industry under the Republican banner, and to gladly turn over to the Democracy every advocate of the industrial dominance of our foreign rivals.

A GUILTY CONSCIENCE.

In the midst of the excitement over the prospect of a war with Russia, a despatch relating to the Alabama claims from President Grant to Mr. Moran, the Secretary of Legation, and, since the recall of Mr. Montley, the *Charge d'Affaires*, has been received in London. In consequence of Lord Granville being out it was impossible for Mr. Moran to communicate the despatch to him, and the London journals have consequently been unable to learn anything with regard to its character. The fact, however, that a despatch on the subject of the Alabama claims from the President of the United States should arrive in England just at this critical juncture has stirred up the guilty British conscience, and we are informed that the greatest consternation and excitement prevail, it being immediately presumed as a matter of course that there is a secret understanding between the United States and Russia. President Grant could not have chosen a more auspicious moment for reopening the negotiations with regard to the Alabama claims, for England is now trembling between a fear that Russia will obtain a preponderance of power in the East that will threaten the British domain in India, and a disinclination to embark in a great war which she will be obliged to carry on without the aid of the ally who carried off all the honors in the last struggle with Russia. All the meanness that characterized British dealings with the United States during the war is now remembered with a disagreeable feeling that the nation then wronged and insulted can now have a glorious opportunity to take its revenge in kind, and effectually aid Russia and cripple England without participating in any way in the contest that at the present moment seems imminent. It is well known in England that the bitter feelings excited by the mean and dirty conduct of the British Government and the influential classes during our struggle for existence have not died out in the hearts of the American people. Mr. Thomas Hughes can tell the British Parliament and public, as one of the most important results of his summer trip in the United States, that their exists upon this side of the Atlantic a sentiment of mingled hatred and contempt for England that may well be dreaded by that country, and if, in the event of a war with Russia that will tax all her powers, we do not repay with interest all the injuries we have received, it will be because England, although at the last moment, consents to make such reparation as we have a right to demand. There is no reason to believe that there is any secret understanding between the Governments of the United States and Russia, but the Emperor Alexander may well consider the sending of the despatch referred to above by President Grant just at the present moment, as at least a partial return for the friendly feeling always manifested by Russia and its rulers towards the United States, and for the cordial sympathy expressed for the national cause by the Emperor and his people during the whole of the Rebellion.

It is estimated that Philadelphia spends about $200,000 annually upon her streets, while New York spends over $2,000,000. This is a discrepancy that more than accounts for the difference between the highways of the two cities. We have now been hesitating over three years about paving two miles of Broad street, and have been permitting one of the grandest highways in the world to remain in an utterly disgraceful condition, while New York has given a contract amounting to over $1,250,000 during the present month alone to the Stow Foundation Company to pave nine miles of Broadway. This fact certainly ought to arouse the activity of our authorities and induce them to do something for the improvement of Broad street without further delay.

NOTICES.

MEN'S ENTIRE SUITS,
As low as $10.
Better than are sold elsewhere at $12 *to* $15.
Others at $12, $13, $15, $16, $18, $20.
Call and see.
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL others on exhibition, is the AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good cooking range, suitable for summer as well as winter. MR. J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street, has, after many years of practical experimenting, perfected such a range. It has two cylinders—one for summer and the other for winter—which can easily be adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer, whilst in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts, and heats the water all at the same time. It is a perfectly air-tight gas consumer, and requires but half the amount of coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this range at the warerooms of the patentee, J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

CLARK'S IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE PLACE HEATER is now the acknowledged champion heater of the country, and the only hot-air fire-place heater in the market; it is entirely free from dust and gas, and for economy of fuel stands unrivaled. It has been handsomely improved, having a polished foot-rail and hearth, and made of the best material; it will heat a large room in which it is placed, and three upper rooms comfortably, in the coldest weather, requiring very little coal, and only once in twenty-four hours.

Well conceived but badly-executed imitations of this splendid heater flood the market, and it is necessary to examine well before purchasing. Do not make a mistake, but call and see the original Base-burner at the manufacturer's warerooms. All work guaranteed. They are sold wholesale and retail by JOHN S. CLARK, Sole Agent, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE.—This celebrated Hot-air Furnace has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is the most powerful heater in use. It will do more work for the same amount of fuel than any other furnace that has ever been introduced to the public. In construction it is simple, and made throughout of the very best material, and fitted with great care. It is self-cleaning, and will burn the whole winter without rekindling. Very little care and attention are required to keep it in operation.

These celebrated furnaces are supplied with the patent evaporating chamber, by the aid of which all the impurities of the air are destroyed, and a fine volume of pure, moist hot air is passed into the rooms above. There are seven different sizes, so that they may be adapted to houses of any size and capacity.

All are invited to call and examine these celebrated *Gold Medal Salamander Hot-air Furnaces*, at the warrooms of the manufacturer, JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

CLARK'S "OCTAVAN," or third hand attachment, can be applied to any piano. The brilliant musical effect produced cannot be described. Call and hear it at No. 604 Arch street.

Free to all.

No. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

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ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
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The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and *is unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. CHARLES WADSWORTH WILL preach Sunday morning and evening, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets. 10 22 s3t*

☞ CHRIST M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-EIGHTH and BRIDGE Streets.—Rev. C. H. FOWLER, D.D., of Chicago, will preach in this church Sunday, November 20, at 7½ P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN EBENEZER M. E. CHURCH to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. T. GRACEY in the evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 31*

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 11 5 s4t*

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., N. E. corner FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES Y. MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Rev. I. P. HOENBERGER, Pastor. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Sermon to Young Men to-morrow evening by Rev. GEO. F. CAIN, Pastor. Service commences at 7½ o'clock.

☞ FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GERMAN Street, below Third.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. E. B. BRUEN, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. G. W. BROWN, of Denver, Colorado. Seats free to all.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D.D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D.D., will preach the sixth of a series of sermons on the Book of Job to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject, "Job and Zophar."

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Sunday morning, Children's Church. Music by scholars of Sunday School. Sunday evening, ordinance of baptism. Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D., will preach on both occasions.

☞ CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject, "Knocking at the Door."

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN SQUARE.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in evening, "The Parental Relation as a Means of Honoring God."

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. M. NEWKIRK, Pastor, will preach to-morrow morning and evening (10½ and 7½.) Subject for evening sermon, "Infant Baptism Vindicated." Strangers cordially invited.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D D. WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the fifth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Christ's Conversation with Nicodemus."

☞ THE NOVEMBER MEETING OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS of Philadelphia, of all denominations, will be held under the direction of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association, on Monday evening, November 21, at the CHURCH OF THE COVENANT (Protestant Episcopal), FILBERT Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. Address by Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, of this city, formerly of St. Louis. Subject, "Object and Outline Teaching." Short addresses will be delivered by other prominent Sunday School men. 11 19 2t*

☞ OPENING SERMON OF THE FIFTH ANnual Series, under the auspices of the Young People's Association of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT west of Eighteenth street, will be preached to-morrow (Sunday) evening, November 20, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. A. J. F. BEHRENDS, Pastor of Washburton Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. J. Subject, "The Path to Victory." Singing by the Young People's Choir, under the direction of John M. Evans, Esq. Young people especially invited. Services in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ.

☞ THE THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA NOON-DAY PRAYER-MEETING will be held on Wednesday, 23d instant, at 12 o'clock, at the CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, FIFTEENTH and CHESNUT. Rev. Dr. NEWTON will conduct the exercises. Addresses by Rev. H. JOHNSON, D.D., Rev. T. A. FERNLEY, Rev. F. HENDRICKS, Rev. THOMAS MALCOM, Rev. B. L. AGNEW, Rev. F. CHURCH, Rev. Dr. EMERSON, Rev. J. R. GATES, and others.
(Signed) GEORGE H. STUART, PETER B. SIMONS, THOMAS TOLMAN, JOSEPH H. SCHREINER, ABRAM MARTIN, CHARLES BROWN.

DRY GOODS.

Table Linens!
Napkins! Towels!
Handkerchiefs!!!

I am opening a first-class stock at prices under market value, among which are:
Extra Fine Double Damask Napkins, from 90c. a dozen.
Heavy Loom Table Linens, 30c., Damask patterns, 50c. up.
Extra Heavy Barnsley Table Linens from $1 to $2·50.
Linen Sheeting, Pillow and Shirting Linens.
Splendid assortment of Fine Damask Towels.
Muslin Sheeting in all widths at lowest city prices.

All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 10 cents.

Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, in perfumed boxes.
25c. Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., a perfect gem.
Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes for presents.

Merino Underwear.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino Underwear.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·10 up.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers, 50, 75c., $1 up.
Boys', Misses' and Children's Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies' Regular Made Hose, 25, 28, 31c. up.
Gents' Regular-made Half Hose, 25, 28, 35c.
Children's Fancy Hose, cotton and woollen.

Flannels, Blankets, Counterpanes.

Blue and Scarlet Sacque Flannels, 37½, 45, 55, 62c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 30, 35, 40, 45c.
Shaker, Domet, Welsh, and Ballardvale Flannels.
Marseilles, Honeycomb and Dimity Counterpanes.
Splendid assortment of perfect Blankets.
Job Lot Satin Stripe Pique, 23c., worth 30c.
Fleecy Lined, Cord and Figured Pique.

JOHN BURNS,
House-furnishing Dry Goods, Importer and Retailer of Hosiery,
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WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
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ALMERIA GRAPES
In Beautiful Clusters,
35 CENTS PER LB. OR 3 LBS. FOR $1·00.
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SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT
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LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!
LOOK AT WHAT WE OFFER

Fine Whitney Beaver	$10 to $15
Fine Diagonals	$12 to $20
English Melton	$12 to $20
German Tricots	$15 to $25
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Superfine Moskowa	$23 to $50

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Fine All-wool Suits	$10
Heavier and Finer	$12
A little better and finer	$14
"Business Man's Delight"	$15
Diagonal Scotch Cassimere	$18
Heavy Cassimere Suits	$20
Fine Walking Suits	$24
Fine Blue Diagonal	$24
Heavy Chinchilla	$25
Fine Fancy Cassimere	$28
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WINTER SUITS.

GREAT BROWN HALL,
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Everything in immense variety for the winter wear of men or boys. The finest stock in town. The lowest price. New and attractive features every day.

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Coats, Pants, Vests.	$15·00	Coats, Pants, Vests.
Heavy Winter Overcoats.	$10·00	Heavy Winter Overcoats.

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SPECIALTY! SELLING OFF!
The balance of my retail stock from No. 408 ARCH Street, with my entire stock of
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods will be Retailed
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICES,
To make room for Spring stock. My old customers, and the ladies generally, are invited to examine the best stock in the city. [11 19 s4t*rp
THOMAS MORGAN.

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JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

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OF HAVING THE BEST
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN THE CITY

15·00
SUITS
STILL UNQUESTIONED.
10·00
Warm, Handsome
OVERCOATS,
$10·00, $12·50, $14·00, $20·00, $25·00.
Made by our best hands.
Trimmed in our usual style.

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SUITS. 15 15 15 15 15 15 — Heavy importations just made for our Custom Department. — SUITS. 15 15 15 15 15 15

Clothing of all grades, in all styles, and at all prices.

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LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS
28-INCH, FROM $10 TO $18,
32-INCH, FROM $16 TO $20.
Black Velvets for Trimming.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
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BLACK SILKS.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street
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GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
French China,
Belgian and Bohemian Glass,
English Stoneware,
Lava Cuspadores and Spittoons,
Parian Ornaments.
707 CHESNUT ST., 707
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"I'm wi' ye once Again."
The Parkinson Caramel Depot,
No. 1409 CHESNUT ST., above Broad.
NOW OPEN.
A splendid variety of FINE CARAMELS, fresh every hour. [11 19 3t*

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EXAMINE
GEORGE FRYER'S
STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks
Before Purchasing,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
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400. 400.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH,
OPEN TO-DAY AN INVOICE OF
Calcutta Goods.
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.
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E. & L. ARE MAKING EXTENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS FOR
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
EXPENSIVE PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS.
CASHMERE MOURNING ROBES.
HANDKERCHIEFS IN MAGNIFICENT BOXES.
RICHLY EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS.
9 19 mwa2m

EDWIN HALL,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invites attention to his Stock of
Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Evening Silks,
New Dress Goods.
Silk Cloaking Velvets,
SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
All of which will be sold at the [9 5 mwsm4p
Lowest Market Prices.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Fra Diavolo* will be performed this afternoon, and Weber's romantic opera of *Oberon* this evening.

On Monday Bristow's American opera of *Rip Van Winkle* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Clarke will appear this afternoon as "Major Wellington de Boots," and this evening as "De Boots" and "Toodles." The performance this evening will conclude with Buckstone's drama of *The Dream at Sea.*

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *Little Faust* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Messrs. Hill and Craig's drama of *Nevada Dread* will be represented for the last time this evening.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit this afternoon and evening for the last times, at the corner of Broad and Wallace streets.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN variety performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate Saturday night bill is announced.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give magical exhibitions at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

A GRAND CONCERT, under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, will be given at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening next. Previous concerts given by Mr. Harkins has been exceedingly enjoyable entertainments, and the one announced for Tuesday promises to be fully equal to the best of former years. A varied and interesting programme has been prepared, which will be well worthy of the attention of the musical public, as Mr. Harkins will be assisted by a number of eminent artists whose merits are well known. Among these may be mentioned Madame Sophie Mozart, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn, Madame Jennie Kempton, Mr. George Simpson, and Mr. T. A'Beckett. Tickets can be obtained at the piano warerooms of Messrs. Gould & Fischer, No. 923 Chesnut street.

THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.—Early in December a performance, to consist of a French and an English play, will be given at the Amateur Drawing-Room, Seventeenth street, in aid of the victims of the war in France. Tickets can be procured of Madame Hervilly, No. 1527 Spruce street.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa, and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Minnesota Central and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads. It has four great initial and terminal points, viz., St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington, and Chicago, and it runs through one of the finest regions of the West for stock, grain and other produce.

It is estimated, from the average earnings of this road, that the income accruing from the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December will be as follows:—Receipts on 200 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, at $8000 per mile, $1,856,000; operating expenses at 50 per cent., $678,000, which will leave a net income of $78,000. The interest on 7 per cent. gold bearing bonds, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency, will be $80,000, which will make the earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stock, being 12 per cent. upon the amount of stock, at $20,000 per mile, $25,000. The stock for this road has all been subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at par and interest in currency by the agents of the road, Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., of New York, and are for sale by bankers and brokers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums ranging from $1000 to $50,000, and the names of subscribers is largely represented by trustees of funds, cashiers of banks and savings institutions, insurance companies, and other judicious and permanent investors.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.

25-CENT STOCKING IS FULL REGULAR.

25-CENT STOCKING IS FINE FABRIC.

This Stocking and the specialties in Ladies', Men's, and Children's Underwear which Mr. Finn is now selling are evidently great bargains, as is evinced from the crowds of purchasers daily flocking to his store.

85-CENT LADIES' VEST.

The 85-cent Vest is slightly and warm, and the best offered for the money.

$1 LADIES' VEST,

Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, is daily increasing in favor and demand.

$1·40 fine wool Saxony Vest.

MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

50 and 75 cents Men's good heavy shirts.

The 90 cents and $1 Shirts are splendid goods.

$1·40 and $2 fine Wool Saxony Shirts.

Children's Wear at economical prices.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR,

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR.

The wonderful popularity of the Ten-cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as Afghans, Shawls, Caps, etc. It is the finest-washed and most beautiful-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns. JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

ZEPHYR GOODS.—A full line of Zephyr Embroidered Slippers and Cushions, of brilliant designs, has just been opened by Mr. Finn, the prices of which he has greatly reduced. Slippers formerly selling for $1 he has reduced to 75 cents, and Sofa Cushions of large size, good designs, he has marked $1·20 per piece and up. Ladies, it is economy to look at his stock. JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

SUPERB SILVER PLATED WARE FOR CHRISTMAS AND WEDDING PRESENTS.—On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Messrs. Mead & Robbins, the celebrated manufacturers of silver plated ware, advertise an immense stock of goods which they have prepared expressly for the holiday season. It comprises every article in their line of business, and for beauty of design, style, and quality cannot be excelled in this or any other country. Purchasers will remember that large quantities of so called silver plated ware can be purchased at public sale, but if our citizens want an article that is all it is represented to be—that is, of the best quality—they will purchase of the Messrs. Mead & Robbins, at the N. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

A GRAND and imposing sight these fine days may be seen wending their way (the *elite* of the city and surrounding suburbs) to the Great Kid Glove Emporium of Messrs. A. & J. B. Bartholomew, No. 23 South Eighth street. Their magnificent stock of fashionable goods and the low prices at which they are marked make this House one of *the* centres for fashionable patrons, as well as those of more moderate means and pretensions, as the stock comprises all grades from medium to *fine* quality, but no cheap or trashy goods can be found in this house. Good goods at fair prices is the motto of this house in all its branches.

FOR the accommodation of those that wish to make their purchases before business hours and before the rush commences, ROCKHILL & WILSON will open their store to-morrow (Saturday) morning at six o'clock, and those who cannot make it convenient until after business hours, they will find us open until after ten o'clock in the evening. We invite all to call and examine the largest, best, and cheapest stock in the city, not forgetting the popular all-wool ten dollar fall and winter suits.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

ELEGANT CLOTHING.—When all the requirements of fashion are combined with economy society is satisfied. Hence all gentlemen of refined taste should visit the mammoth clothing house of Charles Stokes & Co., Continental Hotel, Chesnut street. All articles of clothing are devised by true artists, trimmed with elegance and taste, and sold at prices to astonish the oldest inhabitant.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No mother who has ever tried it will consent to let her child pass through this critical period without the aid of this invaluable preparation. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

CHINA AT AUCTION.—Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, will close out the entire stock at auction, commencing Monday morning, at 10·30 o'clock.

SUITS OF ROOMS are a favorite method of hotel life. The AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, has a large number of such, which may be secured by post or telegraph, by families travelling.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On Friday evening, at 9 o'clock, ANNA AVERY, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Allen, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 130 Wister street, Germantown, on Tuesday afternoon, November 22d, at 2 o'clock.

FINNEY.—On the 17th instant, CATHARINE FINNEY, wife of Thomas Finney, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Airy street, Norristown, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KENTON.—On the evening of the 16th instant, ELLA S., wife of Levi Kenton.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John P. Rees, No. 708 Erie street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

KOCH.—On the 16th instant, JOHN F. KOCH, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Williamson Lodge, No. 369, A. Y. M.; Police Beneficial Society, and employes of the Mint, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 130 Otter street, on Sunday afternoon, the 20th instantt, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARTIN.—On the 18th instant, SARAH, wife of Patrick Martin, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 812 South Fourth street, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at Saint Mary's Church.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
R. THANE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.
Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.
TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each.
Sale of Reserved Seats to begin at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock A. M.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 2t

☞ LECTURE BY REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., IN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, ON TUESDAY EVENING, November 22, at 8 P. M. Subject: "THE SECRET OF A HAPPY LIFE." Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath-school. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Store 1617 MARKET Street, or at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 11*

☞ THANKSGIVING DAY AT THE HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 823 BAINBRIDGE (late Shippen) Street. Exercises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. The public cordially invited. Contributions of Food, Clothing, Money, etc., earnestly solicited. 11 19 5t

☞ A GRAND STEREOPTICON EXHIBITION in aid of the Sabbath-schools of CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. L., will be given in the church, N. E. corner of FRANKLIN and THOMPSON Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, November 22, 1870, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. 11

☞ REV. J. HYATT SMITH, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y., author of the great book, "Open Door," will lecture in WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, at 8 o'clock on MONDAY EVENING. Subject:—"New York to Jerusalem." Tickets, 50 cents. 11 19 2t*

☞ A PUBLIC MEETING—TO EXAMINE THE LETTER PRESS COPIES taken from PRINTING executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 19

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1 case Lupin's All-wool Black Poplin Biarritz, at $1·25.
2 cases Black All-wool French Merinoes, at 87½c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
2 cases Black Alpacas, of the best make, at 37½, 50, 62½, and 75 cents.
1 case Black English Bombazines, all qualities, and best make imported.
1 case Black and White Striped Poplins, 31 cts.
1 case Black and White Dot Delaines, 18¾ cts.
2 cases Black English Crapes and Veils.
30 cartons Lubin's Black Thibet Long Shawls, all qualities, wool fringes and hemmed borders.
20 cartons Jouvin, Doyon & Co. Ladies' Plain Black Kid Gloves, at $2·00 a pair.
1 carton Black Barege for Veils.
1 carton Black Silk Brussels Net for Veils.

ALSO,

Black All-wool Ottoman Poplins, $1·25.
Black Silk and Wool Corded Poplins, $1·25.
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Black Crape Trimmings.
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OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

AT THE BEAUTIFUL GATE.

Lord, open the door, for I falter;
I faint in this stifled air;
In dust and straightness I lose my breath;
This life of self is a living death;
Let me into Thy pastures broad and fair,
To the sun and the wind from the mountains free;
Lord, open the door to me.

Through the rosy portals of morning,
Now the tides of sunshine flow;
O'er the blossoming earth and the glistening sea,
The praise Thou inspirest rolls back to Thee;
Its tones through the infinite arches go;
Yet crippled and dumb behold me wait,
Dear Lord, at the Beautiful Gate.

Thyself art the Door, Most Holy!
By Thee let me enter in!
I press towards Thee with my failing strength;
Unfold Thy love in its breadth and length;
True life from Thine let my spirit win!
To the saints' fair city, the Father's throne,
Thou, Lord, art the way alone.

From the deeps of unseen glory,
Now I feel the flooding light.
O rare sweet winds from Thy hills that blow!
O river so calm in its crystal flow!
O love unfathomed—the depth, the height!
What joy wilt Thou not unto me impart,
When Thou shalt enlarge my heart!

To be made with Thee one spirit,
Is the boon that I lingering ask,
To have no bar 'twixt my soul and Thine;
My thoughts to echo Thy will divine;
Myself Thy servant for any task;
Life! life! I may enter through Thee, the Door—
Saved, sheltered, forevermore!

SAFETY OF THE BELIEVER.

It needs a great stretch of faith sometimes, when the enemy comes in like a flood, to believe that God is as much at peace with me through Christ, as with those already above; that Abraham now in glory is not safer than I am. Is that presumptuous, do you think? What a precious name, a strong tower, into which, if we run, we shall be safe! Were I left to myself I should run from it. I would not trust myself to His word, but seek to save myself from danger. But almighty love arrests me, pulls me in; and then rewards me for coming. How much is there in those words, "are safe"—to think we are safe from everything! No evil shall ever touch us—evil at the end, or evil on the way.

I have heard it told through one who was present at the shipwreck of the Kent, as a remarkable circumstance, that every mother in her imminent peril, as if by instinct, turned to her youngest child and clasped it in her arms. So does the Lord to the helpless believer. Will any say that those children, who, exulting in strength, were left to themselves, were more safe than the helpless infant whose life depended on the parent's life?

Maternal love alone
Preserves them first and last;
Their parents' arms, and not their own,
Were those that held them fast.

Blessed be God, He loves not according to our desert, but according to our necessity. Blessed be God, is it not written, His blessed blood can cleanse from all the evil we see, but what He sees?

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—"The Episcopalians have," says the *Independent*, "in the portion of New York city between Fourteenth street and the Bowery more churches, probably, than any other denomination. Yet there are four wards, with a population of 78,712, in which they do not have a single church, and six more in which they have but one each. Eight parishes have moved up from below Fourteenth street, six of them from below Canal street, and have made their property by the sale of their land; but in no case have they left a vestige of church work behind them."

—The Santee mission in Dakotah, according to the *Churchman*, has done much to civilize the neighboring Indians. Paint, dances, and feasts are abandoned. The women wear dresses, and the men have given up the costume of barbarism.

—Christ Church, in Fifth avenue, New York, has sold out to St. Bartholomew's Church for $200,000. The rector of the bankrupt church is Rev. Dr. Ewer, who rendered himself so conspicuous some time ago by preaching a series of sermons on "Protestantism a failure." Protestantism is still solvent.

—The corner-stone of the Talman Memorial Church of the Beloved Disciple and Home for Indigent Females was laid in New York, recently, at the corner of Madison avenue and Eighty-ninth street.

—From the fourteenth annual report of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry, we learn that the number of students aided last year is 149, from 30 States and Territories, and 36 dioceses. During the year 32 candidates were ordained. Since the organization of the society, 518 students have received aid, and 204 have been ordained.

—The Rev. Philander K. Cady, D. D., has been elected Professor of Systematic Divinity in the General Episcopal Seminary in New York city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Mahan, of Baltimore.

METHODIST.

—Two of the most prominent New England ministers are going West—Rev. M. M. Parkhurst and Rev. Dr. Coggeshall. The latter is stationed at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, a flourishing city on Lake Michigan, about two hundred miles north of Chicago. The former is to go to Grace Church, Chicago, the new and elegant church on the North Side.

—Bishop Ames says that no mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the first five months of its history, had more tokens of the Divine blessing than has the Utah mission.

—A layman in New York offers to maintain for a year a Methodist missionary at Havana, Cuba, to preach in English and study the language of the people.

—Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee has retired from the associate editorship of the Richmond (Va.) *Advocate*.

—Central College, Southern Methodist, at Fayette, Mo., has completed an endowment of $100,000.

—The Boston Wesleyan Association building, erected at a cost of $200,000, was recently dedicated. A daily religious paper is said to be in contemplation by the association.

—The Free Methodists at their late conference in New York adopted resolutions against Christian women adorning themselves with "*useless fripperies* and *vanities*, such as trimmings, laces, braids, embroideries, strips of velvet, and other nonsensical gewgaws."

—The appropriations for mission work at home and abroad have been completed by the missionary committee, and the apportionment for missions during the year 1871 is on a basis of $700,000, inclusive of $75,000 required to meet drafts not yet fully due.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Domestic Missionary Committee of the Presbytery of New Orleans reported the employment of the Rev. James McConnell, at a salary of one thousand dollars, as its evangelist in the region west of the river known as the "Teche Country," and his entrance upon his labors.

—The *Central Presbyterian* says the Rev. Thomas Smythe, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., passed through Richmond, Va., lately, on his return home from a summer sojourn in the mountains. He has been spending some months at the Rockbridge Baths, with very great benefit to his health. Long and severe visitations have repeatedly prostrated most of his physical powers; to which have been added dispensations of Providence bringing heavy calamities in regard to things temporal. It is gratifying and surprising to see how, amid all these things, the spring of his great mental activity is continued. He returns home with his head full of literary schemes, and his heart more than ever burning with a desire to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ.

—Some one has offered a $500 present per year for the remainder of the college course to that student of the freshman class at Princeton who shall, at the conclusion of this college year, pass the best classical examination. It requires an examination in authors not included in the curriculum.

—The *Presbyterian* calculates that since 1851 the growth of denominational liberality has been three times as great as its growth in membership. "The average of congregational contributions to each communicant was, in 1851, $5·02; and in 1870, $14·37. Embracing all the money columns, congregational and benevolent, the average to each communicant was, in 1851, $6·95; in 1870, $18 90.

—Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has recently returned to the seminary after an absence of two years, made necessary by ill health.

—At the recent dedication of Dickinson Hall, at Princeton, President McCosh stated that the cost of the building left intact the $100,000 given by Mr. Green for another purpose. Mr. Green had increased his gift of $50,000 for the building, to meet the demands of the architect to carry out the most desirable plan.

—Rev. Dr. Anson J. Upson, late of Hamilton College, has succeeded the venerable Dr. Sprague as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany.

—At a late meeting of St. Louis Presbytery an application for admission into the communion of the United Presbyterian Church, from the Rev. W. J. Gillespie, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Old-school,) was presented, and Mr. Gillespie received.

—At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Princeton, the Rev. John McMaster, D. D., presented a certificate in behalf of himself and congregation, to connect with the Presbytery of Princeton. The certificate was accepted, and he, with his congregation, received into Presbytery. The congregation will be known as the Second United Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Church and parish in Pittsfield, Mass., have reluctantly accepted the resignation of Dr. Todd, to take effect two years from next January.

—The Rev. Joseph Ward became pastor two years ago of the only Congregational church in Dacotah. Since then his own church has become self-sustaining, and he has organized four others.

—In Massachusetts statistics show that the Congregationalists have more than twice as many sittings as any other denomination. Their church property is not quite twice that of the Episcopalians or Roman Catholics. Their church sittings are 269,314; Baptist, 132,805; Catholic, 130,415; Methodist, 117,325; Unitarian, 98,306; Episcopal, 46,245; Universalist, 35,627. Of church edifices the Congregationalists have 502; Methodists, 290; Baptists, 280; Unitarian, 179; Catholic, 161; Episcopal, 99; Universalist, 87. The Catholics have over 800 sittings to each church. No other denomination has 600.

—The Mission Chapel of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, Cal., was burned recently. Loss, $1506.

—Many Congregational societies are paying off their church debts as their memorial offerings this year.

—The Hudson and Litchfield churches, Mich., are building $15,000 houses of worship.

—The golden wedding of Rev. Dr. Joshua Leavitt and wife was celebrated on the 1st inst., with rare cordiality, by a host of friends. Dr. Leavitt is one of the editors of the New York *Independent*, and is widely known and esteemed. The venerable couple received many handsome and costly tokens of regard.

—The 20th of November is the day set apart by the Congregationalists for a sermon and collection in all their churches in favor of the Congregational House to be built in Boston. It is expected that $100,000 will be added to the $66,000, already in hand for this purpose.

—A Welsh Congregational Church was organized at Cleveland, Ohio, October 9, with 22 members.

LUTHERAN.

—The Rev. Professor Hasselquist has safely returned from his mission to Sweden, bringing with him some twenty candidates for the ministry, who are now with him at the institution at Paxton, Illinois. Several of these candidates have already completed both their collegiate and theological preparation, and will be ordained within a few months.

—There is a very gratifying increase in the strength and activity of the Lutheran Church in this country. As far as has been ascertained it now numbers 52 organized synods, 2086 ministers, 3544 congregations, and 425,500 communicants. This is a gain of 4 synods, 70 ministers, and 39,000 communicants on the reports given in 1870. There are now in operation 7 theological seminaries, 16 colleges, and over 30 periodicals in the American Church.

—The effort is being made to unite the New Jersey, Hartwick, Franckean, and New York Synods (all belonging to the General Synod) into one body. The whole third of a dozen would make a body embracing eighty ministers, and 8000 communicants.

BAPTIST.

—The edifice formerly occupied as the College of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Vacaville, has been secured by the Baptists for educational purposes. The Rev. J. E. Barnes, of Silveyville, gave an account of securing the Vacaville College for $4000, property which cost in buildings, etc., $25,000.

—Mr. Tracy H. Harris died in Paris last year, leaving by a codicil to his will $20,000 to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, but the codicil was refused probate by the Surrogate on the ground that it was not properly executed. The society appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and has obtained a decision in its favor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAYER FOR THE HOLY SPIRIT.—Union Prayer Meeting, November 21st, at 4 o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce. All invited.

Daily Noon-day Meetings at No. 1210 Chesnut street.

CITY MISSIONS—The Gospel for the People.—The tract visitors of the Fourth district of the Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society will hold their monthly Union Meeting on Friday evening, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Second Presbyterian Church, Lancaster avenue. Mantua. Tract for November, The Swearer's Prayer.

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11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2560 Frankford road. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of the Frankford road, No. 2560, Twenty-third Ward; containing in front on Frankford road 31 feet 11 inches, by 194 feet 4½ inches deep to Emerald street. The improvements are a three-story brick house, containing 5 rooms; also a large frame building on Emerald street, suitable for weaver, butcher, or any manufacturing business. Subject to a redeemable ground rent of $60 a year.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 6 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Building Lot, Seventeenth street, south of Oxford street, Twentieth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the west side of Seventeenth street, 126 feet south of Oxford street; containing in front on Seventeenth street 72 feet, and extending in depth 177 feet 10 inches to Bouvier street. It is situate in an improving neighborhood. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—One-third cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 8tt Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward, On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to two ground rents, one of $35·10, and the other $72·90, payable in coin.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 5 8tt Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Lot, Moyer street, northeast of Otis street, Eighteenth ward. On Tuesday, November 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, situate on the southeasterly side of Moyer street, 78 feet northeastwardly from Otis street, Eighteenth ward; containing in front on Moyer street 54 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet. Subject to two ground rents, one of $35·10, and the other $72·90, payable in coin.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 29n12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Sreet.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the CUBA AND WEST INDIA BUSINESS AND GENERAL COUNTING-HOUSE WORK, after an experience of eleven years in this city, possessing the Spanish and English Languages, and who, with numerous friends in Cuba, can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a Working Partner, or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best references as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 11 1tf

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869,		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,603·98	
Return Premiums	81,921·69	
Reinsurances	40,098·86	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,561·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000·12	
Expenses	24,045·90	
		$875,126·97
		$309,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. Market Value	$1,293,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447 34.	
	Real Estate	$54,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	23,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY

From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734·

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $300,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Busby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 25

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$22,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,055,386·64

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	88,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents. 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·49.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 581,139·19

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COAL.

COAL PER TON OF 2240 LBS. DELIVERED. LEHIGH, Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $8·00; Nut, $7 00; SCHUYLKILL, Furnace, $6·75; Stove, $7·00; Nut, $6·75; SHAMOKIN, Grate, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard, No. 2200 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 8 20rp tf

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,

Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, 724 SANSOM " } 10 12 tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 18 thstu3m ABOVE CHESNUT

POMONA NURSERY.—200,000 TWO YEAR OLD ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, other Trees and Plants. Send stamp for catalogue of 56 pages—it tells what and how to plant for *profit*. WM. PARRY,
11 11 fmw6t Cinnaminson, N. J.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.

Winter rates commence December 15. 2 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 26 at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 26.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Nov. 19, at 2 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at

THE ARTS OF DESTRUCTION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The Middle Age Italian stories of deadly poisons manufactured by ancient men in glass masks, and of ladies destroying their rivals by the perfume of a fan, a nosegay, or a pair of gloves, have often been regarded as mere exaggerations, the fruit of a panic occasioned by a large addition made to the number of known poisons in the first age of modern chemical discovery. But we believe that this incredulity is not shared by all the great chemists of our day. They say that if chemical research, instead of being guided by the wish to penetrate the secrets of the natural world, or to find out remedies for disease, or even to hit upon the philosopher's stone, were directed solely by the ambition to effect the subtle destruction of human life, there is no reason why, if not among solids and fluids, at least among vapors, it might not easily find the means of doing all that the Italian poisoners are said to have done. Fortunately for the human race, poisoning has never been viewed with more than very moderate approval. Whatever were the faults of the mediæval Italian States, they certainly went near to stamping out this particular crime. The fears and hesitations of the Apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet* are among the last traces of a contest in which the law had the best of it.

The next fifty years will apparently be a period during which the skill, patience, and wealth which hitherto have been mainly devoted to developing the arts of peace will be applied by the most civilized races of the world to improving the arts of destruction. As this process will be carried on not amid the execrations but amid the applause and interest of mankind, it is impossible that we should not ask ourselves what may be expected from it. Its commencement, it should be remembered, is extremely recent. The last half century has by no means been distinguished by sustained attention to this special branch of art. During more than thirty years of it the chief European nations declined rather than otherwise in knowledge of the practice and appliances of war, and even those who appeared to have become stronger for military purposes owed their strength, like Prussia, to the mere multiplication of men and guns in their standing armies. But a new era began with the Crimean war, and it is startling to think what has been accomplished since the men of the nineteenth century began to give themselves up with real earnestness, though at present doubtless with what will soon appear to have been merely infantine clumsiness, to the invention and improvement of mechanical contrivances for wholesale slaughter. The identity of national name in the men who fought the battle of Jena and in those who fought the battle of Gravelotte blinds us to the fact that they belong to different military eras: but a gulf separates war waged with muskets and round shot from war conducted with breech-loaders, conical bullets, mitrailleurs, rifled cannon, and shell. We are told by some, it is true, that the proportion of killed and wounded to the whole force employed is not greater than it used to be. The calculation may be suspected of fallacy, as not taking into account the peculiar composition of modern armies; but, at all events, it is not to the point—for the question is not, Where are we? but, What are we coming to? The treasures of destruction lurking in nature and capable of being disinterred by the hand of man would appear to be practically infinite. Looking to one branch alone in this class of discoveries, we find that gunpowder, which was supposed to be unique in its properties, belongs to a whole family of sister compounds, each more explosible and deadly than the other. One cannot reflect on the transformation which harmless substances have undergone without recalling "Jack Cade's" lamentation that the skin of an innocent lamb, being scribbled over, should undo a man. Cotton, which furnished their evangel to the apostles and stipendiary preachers of the Anti-Corn Law League—cotton, the spinning of which was to be the principal occupation of the blessed during the Manchester millennium—cotton, being dipped in certain useful acids, turned out to be so explosive that its very destructiveness prevented its being freely employed; but now, by a process described the other day in these columns which looks like a cruel parody on the manufacture of paper, the limitations on its fatal usefulness may be removed, although by a distinction quite immaterial to the happiness of mankind it must now be exploded by the tap of a hammer, whereas it once went off with a spark. In fact, the future of Europe would appear to be a future of fulminates. Can anything save us from this? Is it possible we may be saved by the very thoroughness of the facilities for universal homicide? In the dramatic piece recommended by Mr. Sneer to Mr. Dangle, it was intended by the mere force of humor to make housebreaking so ridiculous that bolts and bars would be shortly useless; and the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold seems certainly to have supposed that by the help of a thin and acid wit he could make war too absurd for men ever to fight again. For our part, we think that if war ever becomes ridiculous it will be through the scientific form of humor called the *reductio ad absurdum*. Suppose (what at present seems perfectly possible) naval engagements were to begin with the simultaneous foundering of half of each fleet through the explosion of torpedoes movable or immovable. Suppose the greatest part of each of two contending armies were, on the firing of the first shot, instantly to succumb to a shower of deadly hail; or, again, suppose war to resolve itself into a system of perpetual dodging into harbors or behind fortresses. Would the human race be suddenly overcome by a sense of the ludicrous, and the great tribunal of war break up amid a general laugh?

One thing in war has been placed at last beyond doubt. It is an industry, like any other industry, capable of improvement or retrogression under precisely the same conditions. Mankind have outlived many illusions on the subject. Once they thought the issues of war were so tremendous that they must be specially determined by the Deity, and the doctrine is written both in the Old Testament and on the Moabite Stone. But the apothegm which was once held to be the very quintessence of cynicism, that the Divine favor goes with the big battalions, is shown by the present war to be a literal statement of a commonplace truth. Again, it was part of the popular creed about war, and doubtless still is to a great extent, that victories are won by personal valor. The Germans are supposed by some to have beaten the French not only because they had the better military mechanism but because they were braver men. There can be no completer analogy than between the great military epochs of war and the industrial epochs marked by great exhibitions or expositions. The exhibition of 1851 showed that the English manufacturers were very inferior to the French in certain branches of production. These manufacturers passed the next ten years with the stimulus of conscious defeat goading them, and at the exhibition of 1862 they proved to have distanced their French rivals, who had suffered from the lassitude of conscious superiority. But yet a third trial occurred at the Paris Exposition of 1867, and it appeared that the French had very nearly made up their lost ground, and that the once successful English were on the point of again being left behind. In a precisely similar way, victory is succeeded by inertness in war, and defeat produces ambitious effort. Frederick the Great, the progressive practitioner of war in his day, beats the French at Rosbach. Napoleon, the great military inventor of the next age, wins Jena against men who were walking in the old paths under the old laurels. And now Moltke, applying the accumulated results of the thought, toil, and skill of the Prussian military caste, crushes an entire army under the nephew of Napoleon, which was not only sleepy after its triumphs in the last great war, but had been specially debilitated by the modern art of puff. Praying for military success stands therefore on pretty much the same footing as praying for the discovery of a new mordant or a new ingredient to improve the translucency of glass. Mere muscle and mere courage are gradually becoming about as useful as the strength and vigor of a railway navigator in the operative of a cotton factory. But brain, money, and numbers, with the forces of nature to help them, are giving each nation in turn the power of tearing the others to pieces.

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OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Senate a Tie—The Control of the Senate Depending Upon the Result in Watt's District—Cameron About to Abandon Mackey—He Asks for Ex-Senator Coleman—The Decline of Cameron's Power.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 14, 1870.—The death of Senator Watt materially adds to the complications with which we are threatened on the meeting of the Legislature. The Senate now stands 16 Republicans, 16 Democrats, and one vacancy. Under the Constitution and laws, the Speaker of the Senate is required to issue his writ for a special election to supply a Senator in place of Mr. Watt. The law is not imperative as to the time the writ shall issue. It simply provides that he *shall* issue the writ; that there shall be fifteen days' notice; that the Sheriff must make proclamation ten days before the election, and that no writ shall be issued to fill a vacancy unless the returns can be received before the adjournment of the session. Beyond these mandatory directions of the law, the Speaker of the Senate is left to his own discretion. Some forty-five days must elapse between the time of the death of Senator Watt and the meeting of the Legislature, and Speaker White will doubtless issue his writ at once, so that the vacancy will be filled before the first Tuesday of January, and have the Senate full for the organization.

The special election will call out the best energies of both parties. The district gave some 800 majority to the Republican candidate for Sheriff at the late election, but that majority is not a reliable one, especially in a mere local contest. The two parties will start in the race with about even chances of success, and the issue will be dependent, measurably at least, upon the relative strength of the candidates. As the political power of the Senate will depend upon the special election, both parties will make exhausting efforts to win. Should the Democrats succeed, they would secure the control of the Senate for two years, as no political changes are probable in the list of Senators who will retire at the end of the next session.

The air has been thick with rumors for a week past of all sorts of political combinations aiming a disorganization in the Legislature. I do not credit the intimation that there will be disaffection in the organization of the Senate. If the Republicans hold Watt's district, Speaker White and the other Republican officers will be elected; but it is a settled fact that the power of the Cameron corruptionists is broken, and they cannot rule the Legislature. As Mackey has been made the objective point of the better class of Republicans who mean to overthrow the Cameron ring, the Winnebago Chief is evidently contemplating the sacrifice of Mackey to save himself. His organ has thrown out a feeler in favor of ex-Senator Coleman, of Lebanon, for State Treasurer, and if the proposition is responded to favorably Mackey will be thrust aside unceremoniously, and Coleman will be offered to pull the ring chestnuts out of the fire. Coleman is a mere creature of Cameron, without half Mackey's independence or ability, and as he is laboring under the delusion that Cameron will nominate him for Governor in 1872, he will obey orders and run for Treasurer if the chief of the ring so decides. He is wealthy and hospitable, and is a convenient friend. When Cameron persuades dignitaries to visit him, to keep up the appearance of reputable standing away from home, he has them dined and elegantly entertained at Coleman's free of cost. He thus takes the credit, and Coleman pays the bills. Should Coleman be made the candidate, much of the positive strength of Mackey would be lost, the caucus nomination would be doubtful, and it is probable that another $70,000 would have to be paid and promised to receive a nomination that would not ensure an election. Altogether the clouds are thickening around the Cameron plunderers. It is the well-settled purpose of a compact body of Independent Reform Republicans to sweep the Cameron ring out of power, and it will be done. Considering that the Republican majority on joint ballot is but eleven, and that there are four members of the House re-elected who bolted last year, it is easy to calculate how easily the success of Cameron can be defeated. The signal rebuke he received from the people at the late election, the President's evident distrust of him, and the palpable decline of his power both in the State and with the administration, emboldens honest men to grapple with him; and he will be defeated in the Legislature, and the success of constitutional reform will heal the running sore of infamy with which he has blotted the good name of Pennsylvania.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FERCH BAZAR, for the relief of the victims of the war in France, to be held at Concert Hall, to begin December the 14th and close on the 24th, Christmas Eve. The following names are those of ladies who take charge of tables at the Bazar, and we beg all who sympathize to send their donations to their following addresses, and not to give to any one unless authorized by a cash book, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary:—

Miss Adele Picot, President	No. 906 Spruce street.
Mrs A. Picolet, Vice-President	917 Spruce "
Madame P. Jacob, Secretary	935 Spruce "
Madame M. Lardet, Treasurer	113 S. Tenth "
Madame Benjamin Hart	139 N. Twentieth "
Madame Dr. Lippe	1204 Walnut "
Miss E. Brazier	611 South Tenth "
Miss A. LaRoche	1340 Pine "
Miss E. R. Perrot	1309 Horstman "
Madame Z. Jolivet	224 South Ninth "
Mrs. E. Salles	212 South Ninth "
Mrs. Berard	214 South Ninth "
Madame Breton	223 South Ninth "
Madame Romain	231 South Ninth "
Madame Monestier	824 Walnut "
Miss M. Aue	1736 Sansom "
Mrs. McGrady	1735 Sansom "
Miss Annie Nevins	912 Spruce "
Miss E. Lejambre	927 Pine "
Misses Laval	708 Pine "
Miss Lizzie Parker	1442 N. Twelfth "
Mrs. S. Fuguet	1134 Spruce "
Mrs. M. Ladite Johnson	1729 Pine "
Mrs. E. Martine	1845 Spruce "
Mrs. McCauley	611 South Tenth "
Mrs. E. W. Smith	1204 Walnut "
Mrs. E. Feron	1110 Lombard "
Mrs. D'Invilliers	Germantown.
Mrs. Paul Girard	
Mrs. D. Morat	
Mad'lle Frassoni	229 North Broad "

Names of the Committee on Finances—Mrs. D'Invilliers, Mrs. Dr. Lippe, Miss Adele La Roche.

The ladies have concluded to meet on Tuesday morning, November 22, at 12 o'clock, at Madame Jacob's No. 935 Spruce street.

MR. BARCLAY'S ADDRESS.—The address of Mr. James J. Barclay, the President of the House of Refuge, which was delivered in September last, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new buildings for the white female department of that institution, has been published in neat pamphlet form by order of the Board of Managers. The address is of the greatest interest to all who are at all interested in the welfare of our public institutions.

Mr. Barclay is an authority on all such subjects, being well acquainted with all facts appertaining to our public charitable and reformatory institutions. He has been connected with the institution of which he is President for many years, as well as with many others of a similar character. He is also a hard-working member of the Prison Society, and is deeply interested in the welfare of our prisons and their inmates. Our Deaf and Dumb Asylum is also the recipient of his especial care. His reputation as a philanthropist is well known. The address deserves the careful attention of all.

"NEW YORK TO JERUSALEM" is the subject of the next West Arch Street Church lecture, on Monday evening. Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, one of the most distinguished clergymen in the Baptist Church, is the lecturer. He was formerly a pastor in this city, but now resides in Brooklyn, where he has become immensely popular by advocating open communion in the great Baptist Church. His book called "Open Door" has produced a wonderful sensation. He is an earnest and eloquent speaker, and those who have heard this lecture pronounce it full of interest and entertainment. Like the lectures of Rev. Dr. Reed and Rev. Frank L. Robbins, we know this will prove a success and be eminently satisfactory.

LECTURE ON PRUSSIA.—The Grand Army Relief Association has organized a course of lectures, the first series of which will be delivered at Courtland Saunders' College, in West Philadelphia. The first lecture will be delivered by Prof. E. D. Saunders, next Tuesday evening, upon "Prussia." The profound knowledge Professor Saunders possesses of history will be brought to bear upon the subject with force and effect. To know the present of Europe it is necessary to know its past, and though this lecture will not be historical, Professor Saunders will make history predict the future.

THE COAL TRADE.

The State of the Trade—Past and Present Rates—Statistics, Questions, Etc.

The trade is still in an eminently unsatisfactory condition to those engaged in it, though to the consumer this condition is perhaps more satisfactory than that of the same time last year. A still further weakness is expected unless cold weather should immediately set in, which might perhaps affect the market to some extent. The production is now largely in excess of the demand, and there is a tendency to accumulate at shipping points. The production is now, and will remain, large enough to meet without accumulation the current demand of winter weather, and the present accumulation is perhaps sufficient to cover the first rush caused by a cold snap; so that it is a question how far an increased demand would affect present rates. As it is now, prices have been slowly but steadily declining for more than a month past. It is expected that the next sale of Scranton coal will show a decline from the prices of last month, which were lower than those of the month before. At this port coal is being offered at such rates that dealers in want of a considerable quantity can obtain them on good terms.

The close of the shipping season to Northern ports, which must take place in a few weeks, will have a still further depressing tendency. The rates of freight by coastwise vessels from this port are now tending strongly upward. The closing rates were the highest of the week.

The difference between the present prices and those of the same time last year is very marked as will be seen by a comparison of the figures. At this time last year Lehigh coal sold in New York by the cargo at $9 per ton for lump, $8·75 for broken, $9·35 for stove, and $7·75 for chestnut. The price of lump of the same kind of coal, at the same port, is now about $5 50, and the other sizes are correspondingly depressed. The Philadelphia prices by the cargo correspond very nearly to those of New York both for last year and this.

Last year, by reason of the high prices, the ears of the public generally were assailed with unending complaints of the terribly high prices of coal. This came from the consumers, who kept up an unceasing grumbling, and with some reason. This year, by reason of the low prices, the consumers are kept quiet, but the merchants and all those connected with the trade likewise try their hand at the grumbling business, and with some reason also, and are perhaps more successful in raising an unearthly hubbub than their brethren the consumers. Thus it always is, under the present system of managing the production and sale of the commodity. Miners, operators, carriers, merchants, middlemen, dealers, and consumers all have antagonistic interests, and it is perfectly impossible to satisfy them all. The man or men who will invent and perfect a system by which the several interests will all be looked after to some extent, may feel sure of a token of esteem from all parties. As far as the consumers are concerned, they would not make such a noise at high prices if the high prices came naturally under a fair system, giving a fair profit to all through whose hands the coal passes. Under the present system, When a raise takes place, the consumer cannot help but think that he is being made the victim of a combination which is trying to raise prices for private speculating purposes. He therefore must necessarily object, though in some cases (not all by any means) there is no cause for such objection. But if he knew to a certainty that coal could not be mined, shipped, and put into the market with a reasonable return for the labor to those engaged in the trade, at a price which satisfies him, he, if he were a representative of the majority of consumers, would pay a higher rate without remark, looking upon it as unavoidable.

The following is the summary of the trade for the past week from the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of today:—

"The quantity sent by rail is 87,782; by canal, 31,284; for the week, 119,366 tons, against 130,572 for the corresponding week last year. The trade is extremely dull, and it is difficult to sell some sizes at almost any price. It has consequently declined about 11,000 tons from this region for the week, while it is largely on the increase from the other regions. Many of our operators will close their collieries after this month, as there is no hope for the demand increasing this fall again. The large increase thrown into the market has fully supplied it except at points where coal can be received during the winter months, and there stocks will not be laid in. The anthracite coal tonnage of the Lehigh Valley Railroad exceeds the anthracite coal tonnage of the Reading road so far this year, as reported in our table, as follows:—Lehigh Valley tonnage, 2,946,699; Reading Railroad, 2,865,645; excess, 75,645.

"It is true, the trade of the Reading Road was largely diminished by the long suspension, but it was never supposed that the Lehigh Valley Road would so soon catch up to it in coal tonnage."

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·20@4 40; do. White Ash, Steamboat, $3·50@3·60; do. do. Broken, $3·30@3·90; do. do. Egg, $4·10@4·20; do. do. Stove, $4·15@4·25; do. do. Chestnut, $3; Shenandoah Broken, $3·20; do. Egg, $4·25; do. Stove, $4·25; do. Chestnut, $3.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending November 18:—

Bath, $2·55; Boston, $2·55@2·85; Chelsea, $3·05; Fall River, $2; Gloucester, $2·55; Lynn and tow, $2 65; Medford, $3·25; New Bedford, $2; Salisbury, $2·95; Salem, $2·50@2·80; Bristol, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $2; Norwich and tow, $2; Albany, $1·75; Brooklyn, $1·35; New York, $1·35; Hoboken, $1·35; Jersey City, $1·35; Annapolis, $1·05; Georgetown, $1·35; Washington, $1 35; Alexandria, $1·25; Norfolk, $1·45.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—Hon. J. Alexander Simpson, the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, has given notice of the appointment of the following-named persons as administrators on the estates named, respectively:—

Anna Fister, No. 451 North Seventh street, and Jacob Riegel, No. 527 North Sixth street, upon the estate of Henry S. Fister, deceased.

Edward Geddon, administrator *d. b. n. c. t. a.*, No. 2023 Ridge avenue, upon the estate of Henry Geddon, deceased.

Abner Lincoln, No. 998 North Sixth street, as administrator on the estate of James Armstrong, deceased.

Jane McLaughlin, corner of Thirteenth street and Washington avenue, and Thomas Scott, No. 1507 Christian street, upon the estate of James McLaughlin, deceased.

THE WHARFAGE OF OUR CITA.—The Department of Wharves and Public Landings during the present year has issued licenses to James Watson, Scull & Rex, D. B. Taylor, North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Delaware Avenue Market Company, and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to extend their piers on the Delaware, to Thomas H. Powers, Camden and Philadelphia Steamboat Company, Philip Fitzpatrick to build bulk heads on the Delaware, and to Powers & Tyson to build one on the Schuylkill. But one license for the construction of a wharf was issued, and that to the Philadelphia Gas Works, at Filbert street on the Schuylkill, it being 40 by 150 feet. During this same time they have ordered the docks at Lombard street, Schuylkill river, at Arch street, and two at Greenwich, on the Delaware, to be dredged, and also the docks between piers 9, 10, 11, 18, and 19.

THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday Henry C. Gibson, Esq., was elected President of the School of Design for Women. Mr. Gibson has always been one of the most intelligent and liberal advocates of the art interests of Philadelphia, and he has particularly interested himself in the School of Design. As President we doubt not that he will labor more zealously than ever to promote the welfare of one of our most important educational institutions.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions this morning the following is the list of cases to be argued:—1. Mary Barret. 2. William Hart. 3. Frederick Smith. 4. Stephen Lathbury vs. James C. Allen. 5. Charles A. Pettit vs. A. H. Stilwell. 6. Zielinski; rule to show cause, etc. 7. H. P. Shoemaker. 8. F. P. Bechdol. 9. Samuel Mackey. 10. Moses P. Stacey; demurrer to indictment. 11. Henry Cooper et al.; motion to quash indictment.

A MARKET THIEF.—Policeman McIlhenny at an early hour this morning noticed a fellow, at Fourth and Callowhill streets, endeavoring to dispose of a basket of marketing. Suspecting him, he was arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, where it was ascertained that the articles had been stolen from a farmer's stand in the Spring Garden Market. He gave the name of Charles Forepaugh, and was sent to prison.

THE STATE HOUSE PAVEMENT.—The laying of the State House pavement seems to have come to a stand still. No workmen appeared this morning, and there are no more slabs of slate lying around. Should the pavement be left as at present, that side of Chesnut street will be unfit for passage during the winter months.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Lounge Ellwood last evening entered a house at New Market and Willow streets, and behaving in a disorderly manner, was ejected. He then began throwing pieces of brick through the window. A policeman arrested him and took before Alderman Toland, who held him in $500 bail for trial.

IMPORTANT to candidates for admission to practise as attorneys:—

"The Board of Examiners will meet on Wednesday, November 23, at 3½ P. M., as their regular day of meeting this month will be Thanksgiving Day."

DROPPED DEAD.—Edward Gallagher, for a number of years employed as a stevedore at Arch street wharf, dropped dead this morning while carrying a basket of vegetables from a boat to the wharf.

CORONER'S INQUEST—CARD FROM DR. TIEDEMAN.—Dr. Shapleigh, after a careful investigation into the cause of the death of Frederick Wahl, testified before the Coroner's jury that the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull, the result of violence, either a blow or a fall. There was also testimony before the jury that Wahl fell down a flight of stairs at the residence No. 409 N. Second street. Dr. Shapleigh concluded his testimony by saying that he thought it was nothing more than carelessness on the part of the attending physician in giving a certificate of death from apoplexy.

At the request of Dr. Tiedeman we publish the following card:—

"HEINRICH TIEDEMAN, M. D.,
"No. 223 N. Fifth street.

"Philadelphia, November 18, 1870."

ORPHANS' COURT CASES.—In the Orphans' Court to day, the following cases are on the list:—Lewis' estate, to confirm account and discharge guardian; Costello's estate, for leave to file exceptions; Warner's estate, for guardian; Gardiner's estate, for guardian; Hunter's estate, for private sale; Castle's estate, for guardian; Haskell's estate, for guardian; Geddon's estate, for order of sale; Shotwell's estate, for widow's claim; Hummell's estate, to pay money to devisee; Weer's estate, for alias order of sale; Kirk's estate, for guardian; Allen's estate, for order of sale; Gilbert's estate, to discharge administrator, Rau's estate, to improve burial lot; McBride's estate; for order to file notes of audit; Carnell's estate, for citation.

WRONG PROPRIETORSHIP.—Last evening a policeman of the Seventeenth district, while travelling along Shippen street, above Eleventh, heard a racket up an alley, and on entering it he found a fellow tugging away at a roll of oil cloth, trying to get it over the fence. The policeman asked what he was doing, and the man said, "I'm moving; help me, won't you?" The policemen considered that a singular way and time for one to be transferring his goods from one place to another, and arrested him. On taking him to the Seventeenth District Station, the prisoner gave the name of John McIlhenny. Subsequently it was discovered that a theft was being perpetrated, and John was held for a hearing at the Central this afternoon.

ROBBERY AND MISTAKE.—Last night a drunken man was knocked down on Shippen street, below Third, and was robbed of a gold watch and chain. The thief ran away. Just at this time a German, living on Charles street, left his house in search of a physician to attend a sick child. He ran into Shippen street and up on the steps of a doctor. The robbed man and a policeman came up, and the German was arrested and locked up during the night on a charge of committing the robbery. He had a hearing before the Alderman, and was held in $2000 bail for a further hearing.

THE CITY ICE-BOATS.—The two city ice-boats are at present lying at Kaighn's Point, on the Jersey Shore, and are in complete order for use when the necessity arises. They are both powerful vessels—one being seven hundred and the other nine hundred horse power—and it is believed they are perfectly competent to keep the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill free from obstruction by ice, no matter how severe the winter may be. Captain Mason is in command of No. 1 and Captain Schellinger of No. 2.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—In the U. S. District Court before Judge Cadwalader, the following list of cases will be heard on Wednesday next:—431, Daniel B. Linderman; 1129, Richard Hitchings; 1189, William C. Atwood. In the Common Pleas the following is the insolvent list for Monday, November 21, 1870:—1. In re Dennis Comery; 2. do. William Martin; 3. do. George M. Schlag; 4. do. Dennis McClane; 5. do. Conrad Graw; 6. do. George Kemmell; 7. do. Robert Morrison; 8. do. Thomas Dyson; 9. do. William J. Young; 10. do. David Winternitz.

SERMON TO YOUNG PEOPLE.—The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, of Yonkers, will preach the first of a series of sermons before the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church to-morrow evening. From the popularity of former series of sermons of the same character, we have no doubt of the success of the present. The celebrated Young People's Choir of this church, under the leadership of J. M. Evans, Esq., will render the services very attractive.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The last day for filing accounts of executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians, in the office of the Register of Wills, for confirmation in December, is Wednesday, November 23, inst. Thursday being Thanksgiving Day, the list will close a day sooner than usual.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—On Monday the November term of the United States District Court will commence. The list comprises thirty-four civil cases, arising chiefly out of the seizure of whisky, cigars, and tobacco. The criminal cases are principally charges of fraudulent registration and illegal voting.

ICE AND SNOW.—The indications of winter to-day have been decidedly manifest. Ice covered the gutters in and the ponds around the city at an early hour, and at 11 o'clock there was a regular snow storm.

NO COURTS.—Thursday next, November 24, being Thanksgiving Day, and a legal holiday, the courts will hold no session upon that day.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO. 1215 RACE Street; 12 rooms, two baths; all modern conveniences; new tin roof; lot 20x160.
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No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
Cloak and Shawl Room.
We have now open, from the recent New York sales of French goods, as also from importers closing out their stocks, the following goods, all the newest designs, and 25 per cent. less than thirty days ago
BLACK BEAVER SACQUES, $10 up to $45.
BLACK BEAVER SACQUES, elegant quality, $15.
REAL ASTRACHAN SACQUES, $25 to $40.
BLACK BEAVER SACQUES, with colored braiding, $15.
FANCY COLORED HOUSE SACQUES, from $4·50 to $7.
WATER-PROOF SACQUES AND CIRCLES, $7 to $9.
WATER-PROOF SUITS, with Overskirts and Sacques, $10 and $12.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH SUITS, elegant quality, $35 to $50.
Poplin Suits.
POPLIN SUITS, all colors, $12 to $45.
Last-named goods—a job lot, selling at about the cost of materials.
Real Lyons Velvet.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, $6·50 TO $18.
BLACK SILK VELVETS, warranted to be just as represented. We are retailing Velvets less than the importation cost. Customers can have them made up in the best manner in our Cloak Room, and at the shortest notice, and save fully 25 per cent.
Shawls! Shawls!
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS, long and square, open centres, black and scarlet; closed centres, all colors. Also
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STRIPE AND PLAID SHAWLS, NEWEST DESIGNS,
In both imported and American manufacture. Our Shawls having been purchased at the recent heavy NEW YORK AUCTION SALES, we feel confident in asserting that they cannot be sold ELSEWHERE AT OUR PRICES.
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55 DOZEN GENTS' REAL KID, FRENCH PIQUE GLOVES, $1·50.
Above lot of Gloves worth $30 per dozen, wholesale.
GENTS' GENUINE BAJOU KID GLOVES, Colors—Dark Garnet, Brown, and bright deep Buff.
LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES—New invoice choice styles.
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A new, full line, cheaper than ever, will be opened this morning, consisting in part of—
50 DOZEN 6-TUCK SHIRTS, AT 87½ CTS.
Ladies' Chemises, 90c. to $3·50.
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This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
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From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished, which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported take place. A glance at the map will show the position.
We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:—

Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8000 per mile	$1,356,000
Operating expenses at 50 per cent. (annual rate for first five years)	678,000
Net income	$678,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency	273,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stocks, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20,000 per mile	$405,000

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:—
First. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (the best enterprise of the West), and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Minnesota Central and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.
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WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

From the N. Y. Times.

A desire to bury dead issues has suddenly manifested itself in the Democratic mind. Gov. Hoffman expressed it in his Albany speech; and the leading journal of the party in Michigan attributes whatever successes have been gained in that State to the repudiation of repudiators, and the adoption of a moderate policy upon current topics. The Governor would have the country forget the sins of his party. The Detroit journalist declares that had the old leaders been allowed to retain command, nothing but defeat would have followed; if a different result has anywhere been secured, it has been because Democratic candidates "ran pledged against reaction, and in acceptance of the situation."

All this is very pretty. It would have been prettier, in Governor Hoffman's case, had he, too, been able to proclaim the renunciation of his old political masters. There is an obvious incompatibility between his exhortation to "let the dead past bury its dead," and his appearance as the successful candidate of an organization which represents the worst ideas, as well as the worst vices, of the Democracy. If Governor Hoffman would really reform his party, he must begin by interring the ring. There can be no improvement in this State until the Governor's masters are under the sod.

Still, these avowals and entreaties of Governor Hoffman must be regarded as homage paid by the representative of the most debased type of Democracy to the public opinion which the Republican party created and keeps alive. The new policy of the Michigan Democracy tells the same story. Its gains are proportionate to its adoption of Republican principles and plans. By discarding repudiation, and bringing itself to pay the debt honestly, by protesting against reactionary measures, by accepting things as they are, and pledging itself to maintain them, by favoring the continued reduction of taxes without reference to abstract theories, its managers adopted, substantially, cardinal features of the Republican platform. Their sagacity was duly rewarded. They elected candidates who, if nominated on regular Democratic ground, would have had no chance. The lesson, suggestive as it is, is not taught by Michigan alone. It is the lesson of all the recent elections, with the exception of New York, where plunder holds the place of principle, and of Maryland and Delaware, where the relics of slave-barbarism continue to be devoutly worshipped. Everywhere Democratic gains may be measured by the departure from the standard of Pendleton and Seymour and Blair, and by an approximation to the standard of Grant's administration and a Republican Congress. Advantages so acquired are a tribute to the principles and policy of the Republican party.

When the process thus begun has advanced a few degrees further, the issue will become one between men; and the Democratic party, overladen as it is with rotten timber, will be very little nearer the consummation of its final purpose. For the governing *personnel* of Democracy must resolve itself into Tammany. *That* is the vital centre of the whole organization. Michigan moderates, and prudent men from Illinois sink into insignificance before Tweed, Sweeney, Hall, and Fisk. These are the magnates of the party. They are determined to control the next National Convention as completely as they controlled the motley crowd that nominated Hoffman at Rochester; and they rely for success upon agencies akin in character to those which secured them success in this city. Our plundered and helpless tax-payers furnish sinews for a wider war than that between Tammany and the Young Democracy. The corruption fund, which has already produced wonders, is relied upon to carry the National Convention. Tweed & Co. have sworn that Hoffman shall be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and they will keep their oath. They will buy his nomination, if it can be obtained in no other way. The Democracy of the country will then have the pleasure of supporting a Tammany ticket, and the country will be brought face to face with the personal issues with which we in New York have become painfully familiar. When matters assume this shape, we know what will be the result.

THE COMING TURKISH WAR.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The restrictions upon the navigation of the Dardanelles and the Black Sea, which serve as the Russian pretext for setting on foot another war against Turkey, relate exclusively to armed vessels, and do not in any manner affect those engaged in commerce. That provision of the treaty of Paris which is complained of simply forbids Russia from maintaining a navy yard and a fleet in the Black Sea, and forbids armed vessels of all nations from passing through the straits of the Dardanelles without first obtaining permission from the Turkish Government. Vessels of commerce, however, can pass the Dardanelles and enter the Black Sea without any such permission. So far as they are concerned, the straits and the Black Sea are both perfectly free. Accordingly, these restrictions are of no substantial importance to any power except Russia. It may indeed be occasionally inconvenient to the Admiral of an English or American squadron to bring his ships to anchor, and go to Constantinople for a firman that will allow him to pass the straits, and as a point of national sensitiveness he may feel that such a restriction has in it something galling; but, after all, it is of no great practical moment.

Russia, however, has other feelings and other aims. The exclusion of her naval establishment from the Black Sea is a perpetual memento of her defeat in the Crimean war, and she regards it accordingly as a standing humiliation. Besides, it is essential to the execution of that design upon Turkey which has reigned in the mind of every Russian for a century and a half, that she should be able to maintain a powerful fleet in these waters. There is, therefore, every reason why the Russian Government should pursue with determination the policy which it has now announced; and whatever projects or devices may be interposed to gain time, it is certain that the Czar will now exert his whole power to push Turkey out of Europe, and to gain the real if not the nominal possession of Constantinople.

War, then, is pretty certainly near at hand. The active parties to it will be Russia on the one side, and Turkey, England, and Austria on the other. Prussia and France will probably have no direct part in this new war at the beginning, but it cannot fail to exercise a great influence upon the conclusion of their contest. The parties will not be so unevenly matched as might be supposed. Turkey is much stronger in a military point of view than she was during the Crimean struggle. Austria, with all her loss of prestige at Sadowa, has greatly improved her military organization, and can bring into the field an army of half a million. The navy of England is still the most formidable in the world, and her army, though comparatively inconsiderable in numbers, will not be despised by any judicious antagonist.

There is, then, not the least probability that this war will be marked by such surprises as mankind have just passed through in France. There will be no such sudden and tremendous overthrow of the one party by the other. It will be a bloody, a difficult, and a pertinacious war. In some respects the American people may find it a source of commercial advantage, though on the whole we shall suffer with all the rest; but it is horrible to think that at the end of the nineteenth century such a war should be necessary. The mind, overwhelmed in the contemplation of a combat so vast and so dreadful, inquires in vain why a whole continent, including the most civilized nations of humanity, should thus be drawn from the peaceful occupations of industry and the charities of ordinary life, to cutting each other's throats and destroying each other's property. The question is beyond the power of any human understanding to answer; and, with reliance upon the Power that directs the course of history, we can only trust and hope that the world will, at the end, be better for such a convulsion.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

From Harper's Weekly.

There seems to have been an open market for votes at the late election in Rhode Island. The Providence *Journal* asserts that hundreds were bought, that the price was five dollars, and that there was scarcely a pretense of secrecy. It has been often alleged that the politics of the little State were more venal than those of any of the other States, and that preferment and influence have depended mainly upon money. The late contest in Rhode Island has occasioned a great deal of plain talking; and one speech of Mr. Jenckes just before the election is of national importance, because of the grave charges which it makes, upon official documentary evidence, against a Senator of the United States. Mr. Sprague, one of the Senators from Rhode Island, has been known for some time to be peculiarly hostile to Mr. Jenckes, one of the representatives—a gentleman most honorably known to the country for his bankrupt act, and more especially for his efficient advocacy of civil service reform. The Republican Convention of his district were unable to agree upon a candidate, and referred the selection to the people. There were five candidates at the polls, and Mr. Jenckes was defeated. Mr. Eames, who is called a Sprague Republican, was elected, having nearly three thousand majority over Mr. Jenckes, and nearly four hundred over all. Of the local and personal considerations affecting the election, we have, of course, nothing to say, except to regret that so experienced, able, and faithful a legislator as Mr. Jenckes is lost to the country. But in the speech to which we have alluded Mr. Jenckes, after stating very plainly that it was the general impression in Congress that Senator Sprague's will is the law of Rhode Island, and that his will was established by political bribery and fraud, in consequence of which the State was everywhere notoriously disgraced, proceeded to charge, not, as he said, "without the most ample proof * * * that, in the darkest days of the war, William Sprague, formerly Governor, and now Senator of Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States, violated the articles of war of the United States in holding commerce with the enemy, and aiding them with money and munitions of war." Mr. Jenckes then read an official report from General Holt to the Secretary of War in 1865, concerning a case of illicit trade to Texas, "implicating Hoyt, Sprague, and others, brought to the notice of the department by Major-General Dix." The substance of the case is, that in the autumn of 1862 certain firms in Providence furnished money with which vessels were bought, loaded with machinery, arms, etc., cleared for foreign ports, and run to Texas under changed flags, the cargoes sold in Texas, and the proceeds invested in cotton. General Holt states that Mr. Sprague wrote several letters to General Dix denying the statements of Hoyt, who seems to have been the agent, and who asserts that Mr. Sprague was fully informed of everything, and advised and aided the enterprise. Mr. Sprague alleges that his object was to aid Union men in Texas; but no one else, the General says, seems to have taken that view; and Mr. Sprague's brother, who, as the Senator admits, had especial charge of the undertaking, describes its object to have been to get out cotton. General Dix, in writing to the Secretary of War, states that the proof of illicit trade is ample, and that it is an important question whether the proceedings should be by military commission or in a civil court, and whether the facts, if proved, are a violation of the laws of war, or a still higher crime under the Constitution. General Holt, in conclusion, is of opinion, after an examination of the papers, that the persons involved may be brought to trial for relieving the enemy with money and ammunition, or for violating the laws of war in trading with the enemy. His report is dated June 15, 1865, and he says it is for the Secretary to decide "whether, in view of the circumstances and of the present condition of affairs," the trial shall be ordered. To the question why the accused persons were not tried at the time, Mr. Jenckes replies that General Burnside advised postponement upon the ground that in that dark hour the trial of a Senator upon such a charge would be too demoralizing a shock to the frontier line. Later, when the report was made by General Holt in 1865, more than two of the three years of the offense, which are the limit within which it can be tried, were passed; there were no national civil courts in Texas, and the authority of commissions was in question in the Supreme Court, which presently denied it; and the offenders, according to Mr. Jenckes, thus escaped exposure, trial, and punishment. We understand that Senator Sprague has denied either the accuracy of Mr. Jenckes' statement or the inferences of Generals Dix and Holt. But the report of the latter gentleman is very emphatic, and General Dix's opinion was that the proof of illicit trade was conclusive. It appeared, for instance, from the invoice of the cargo with which Hoyt went from Havana to Matamoras, that it included "thousands of cartridges and percussion caps." Party and personal feeling in Rhode Island are very acrimonious. But these are not the assertions of a partisan, they are official documents of the Government. Their charges are so grave, and the implication of Senator Sprague is so apparently positive, that no one is so much interested as he in a full and frank statement of the facts. One thing at least is very evident. If Mr. Sprague satisfactorily explains this extraordinary charge, his opponents in Rhode Island will be decisively and finally overthrown, and his power must remain for a long time unassailable.

THE SULTAN AND HIS VASSALS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If war should follow the Russian demand for the abrogation of the treaty of Paris, it would very materially differ from the conflict in the Crimea in 1855. The element of local insurrections would doubtless now be introduced into the problem which Turkey and the protecting powers must face. All readers of the *Tribune* know what tension there has been for some years past in the relations existing between the Sublime Porte and the Vice-Regal Government of Egypt. The utmost endeavors of France and England have been necessary to prevent an open breach between the Sultan and his powerful vassal on questions of loans, armaments, coinage, and other attributes of sovereignty. Each new quarrel has generally been arranged by friendly interference on a basis that flattered the shallow vanity of the Padisha, and secured to the Khedive the substantial benefits of an almost complete independence. While the Government of the Sultan, given over to plunder and debauch, has sunk every year into lower depths of listless inefficiency, the adroit and intelligent ministry of the Pacha of Egypt has been devoting every energy to the improvement of the financial and military situation, and to the development of the internal resources of the country. The opening of the Suez Canal was seized upon and used with great effect as a means of cultivating close and friendly relations, not only with princes and ministers, but also with leading journalists and citizens who were able to create in Western Europe an atmosphere favorable to the Ismail dynasty.

It is the question of succession that forms the strongest motive for the assertion of Egyptian independence. There is really nothing oppressive in the suzerainty of the Porte. The Viceroy has received more annoyance than damage from the occasional interference of the Sultan in the internal affairs of his kingdom. A few civil expressions in a diplomatic note, a kind speech from Nubar Pacha, a display of the Turkish flag, or a salute from cannon whose purchase had given umbrage to the jealous voluptuary of Stamboul, have usually been enough to soothe the susceptibilities of Abdul Aziz, without serious injury to Egyptian interests. But the cold ill-will of the Porte is a standing menace to the succession of Prince Mechmed, son and heir of the Khedive. The Sultan has recently distinguished with special honor and favor Mustapha-Fazyl, the brother of Ismail, who some years ago bartered his birthright for a pottage of several millions, which he has eaten in princely fashion at Paris and Baden, and now has joined the Court of Constantinople, and is regarded as the leader of the anti-Egyptian party, and an aspirant for the crown he has once been paid for. The sanction of the Porte was given, it is true, to this transfer of the succession from the collateral to the direct line, but he may any day withdraw it, and this disposition forms in the Court of Alexandria a powerful motive for revolt.

The Hospodar of Roumania, Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, has also indicated a disposition to emancipate himself from his lax vassalage to the Turk. But it remains to be seen whether he will prefer a perilous independence, which would probably end sooner or later in absorption by Russia, to his present position of merely nominal subjection to the Porte, under the protection of the Western powers. The principalities of Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro are thoroughly undermined by Russian plots and conspiracies. The premature murder of the Prince of Servia in 1868 attested the desperate but ignorant character of the instruments of Russia in that province, and had no other effect than to seat young Milan Obrenovitch on the throne of his uncle more firmly than by natural succession. In case of war, however, it is likely that the Austrian influence will not be sufficient to keep the three Western Principalities from attempting to gain their independence, and the late insurrection in Dalmatia indicates a state of suppressed discontent that may endanger the Austrian rule on the shore of the Adriatic.

In case of the revolt of these vassal princes, the military power of Turkey would be completely neutralized as against Russia, and the most serious complications would be presented to the consideration of the Western powers.

THE IMPENDING EUROPEAN CRASH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The pen with which the peace treaty of March 30, 1856, was signed at Paris, by the representatives of the high contracting powers who had been directly or indirectly concerned in the Crimean war and afterwards joined in conference, was fashioned out of a quill plucked from the wing of an imperial eagle in the Jardin des Plantes, as M. de Conches, Chief of the French Protocol Office, testifies under that same date and over his official sign manual. The Napoleonic Empire, then in its glory, of which the noble bird was emblematical, has gone down in blood, and the eagle himself, or his progeny, may ere this have been grilled on revolutionary gridirons to stay the stomach of hungry republicans, hard set by the rigors of the siege; but the work that they mutually did returns to plague the surviving States and dynasties that concurred in the convention.

On the 19th of April, 1856, just twenty days after the signatures were completed, the *Herald*, in an article entitled "Treaty of Peace—What is it Worth?" took the position that the new treaty was nothing more than a rehash of the old political arrangements of Amiens and Tilsit; that while it was said to be likely to secure the peace of Europe and remove many disturbing questions, it would do nothing of the sort; but that, like the other two conventions named, it lacked the main element of political vitality, because it was chiefly dictated by the selfish views of the contracting parties, and had little or no reference to the general interests of humanity. The concluding paragraph of the article referred to is so closely apposite to the case immediately before us to-day that we may properly quote it, word for word:—

"The interests of either power may, at any moment within the next dozen years, let loose upon the European world the torrent of revolutionary violence. The treaty of Paris seems to have been framed to provide opportunities and appliances for just such results. We wish the despots of Europe joy of this precious offspring of their ingenuity. It promises to be as fruitful of evil to them as was Jupiter's gift to Pandora."

What foresight and sound sense there were in these remarks the new agitation of the Eastern question now convulsing the Cabinets of Europe very strikingly proves. The "dozen years" have simply extended to fourteen, and here we see the predicted trouble at the door. Russia, long chafing under the infractions of an arrangement never intended by the allies to be faithfully maintained, discovers her opportunity to obtain redress in the confusion that has fallen upon the councils of her adversaries. Forced by her ill fortune in the Crimean war to yield an unwilling assent to a temporary settlement which partly disarmed her, while it doubled the aggressive facilities of Turkey and her backers, she has, time and again, demurred at violations of the Paris treaty which, although trivial in themselves, were important as precedents for subsequent breaches of faith on a larger and more menacing scale. Her complaints were unheeded, and the infractions continued until by many statesmen the treaty was regarded as a dead letter. One of our special despatches, published on Saturday morning, refers to this sentiment, and mentions the frankness with which that wary diplomatist, Count Bismarck, admitted that the Paris treaty counted for nothing from the day when Napoleon III openly declared that the treaty of 1815 no longer had effect.

The uncertainty of Count Bismarck is the certainty of Europe. The powers of the West have learned by their peculiar experience to know that when the Prussian statesman speaks he does so by the book. His contemplation of the crisis is its explanation. The treaties of the last fifty-five years must be revised. Prussia desires unity and Russia desires security. Should Russia at the present moment be compelled to make war against the allies, her action would evidently do more for German unity than all that the Germans have done for themselves, notwithstanding the advantages that they have gained in France. Why? Because, should Austria move (and she is the only ally that England could securely count upon in the South of Europe) she would be overwhelmed by the very first grand advance that the Prusso-Russian armies would make southward. The consequence of such a defeat would be the immediate accession of the German portions of the Austrian empire to the sum total of Fatherland. Austria would be ruined as an autonomic, independent power, and her shattered fragments would be assembled and combined into United Germany. Should Italy become involved, a contingency which all her truly enlightened statesmen and all her people would greatly deprecate, the Roman question on the one hand and the league of Garibaldi and of Guiseppi Mazzini on the other would render it extremely difficult for her to muster any army for a service not directly connected with her own national status.

Turkey is a power respectable in position, in numbers, and in the fanatical devotion of her people to the precepts of the Koran; but Turkey is in the sere and yellow leaf. Mohammed represents order only, and order has been greatly shaken in the Ottoman empire by the introduction of Christian and modern ideas.

In fine, there is no real strength in the fancied coalition. The ties that would seem to bind it together are ropes of sand, and the cabinets of the different powers would infinitely prefer peace to war. England alone is in a position where, perforce, she must assert herself, fearful as she is of losing the great highway that leads to her Oriental possessions. England, indeed, with all her intrigues, is now in a difficult position. France, her grand ally in the *entente cordiale*, is stricken down while she has stood aloof. She is stripped of independent, initiative power, and, like the fox in the fable whose tail had been shorn from him in a trap, she seeks to persuade the other powers that they, too, would be more safe and prosperous without that useful appendage. Should she prevail there will be a coalition against Russia, to take effect at an early date. Should she fail the Cossack period of Europe would recommence—that is to say, the weight of a great power at the North would press so heavily upon the political status of Europe that the latter would have to be revised in every part. Russia, as we have shown, demands equal rights upon the Black Sea, and control of the Black Sea commerce means supremacy in the East. The Khedive of Egypt already begins to take position for an independence long desired and now in a fair way of realization by Russian aid. Let the war begin and Egypt will soon master the Isthmus of Suez at home and the choicest provinces of Turkey abroad. Thus a power will be built up upon the very track of the great commercial and political progress of the Orient grateful and devoted to Russia.

But, over and above all this, there is the outlying majesty of the great American republic. Our eyes are turned toward the West, as the gaze of Russia turns toward the East. These two powers are the Alpha and the Omega of the future. A century hence, perhaps, we may clash upon the broad expanse of the Pacific, but to-day we are friends. Unlike in everything, we agree by our dissimilarity. The principle that the Czar upholds in the Black Sea is our principle upon the Gulf of Mexico. America comprehends the situation of the Muscovite empire to-day, as she comprehends her own for to-morrow. The crowns quake and the nations are agitated: but truth and justice find their refuge with the strongest exponent of established authority left to-day in the Old World. Russia stepping into the arena thus suddenly, guarantees a reconstruction of Europe. That reconstruction can be made in no other sense than for concord and co-operation. Thus is the Czar, by the providence of God, revealed as the political Messiah of the moment. The word gone forth from St. Petersburg and echoed in Washington will be felt and obeyed from London to Rome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
8 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
502 Chestnut St., Phila

BAND BRACELETS.
CHAIN BRACELETS.

We have just received a large and beautiful assortment of

Gold Band and Chain Bracelets,

Enamelled and engraved, of all sizes, at very low low prices. New styles constantly received.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY in great variety.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
5 11 fmws No. 502 CHESNUT Street.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
2 24 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1845.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 55,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 30 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 15 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 29 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 20 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 3 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER,

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
——— Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my* (*or our*) offer be accepted, *I* (*or we*) request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature], A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— ——— is accepted, *he* (*or they*) will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 lawtu

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two* and *three*, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule for the following materials and labor:—

1. For carefully removing the iron railings and stone base from the four inclosures at Broad and Market streets, and depositing the same in order upon such portions of the adjacent grounds as the Commissioners may select.
2. For removing the trees and clearing the ground.
3. For the lumber and labor for the erection of a board fence twelve (12) feet in height, with gates to inclose the space occupied by Penn Squares, per lineal foot, complete.
4. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
5. For concrete founditions, per cubic foot.
6. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
7. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
8. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
9. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
10. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 208 S. SIXTH Street.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.
CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 16, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Locust street, from the west curb line of Tenth street to the sewer in Fifth street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1869.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.

All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 18 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF TEXAS
(Texas and Louisiana),
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 31, 1870.

The advertisement from this office, dated Austin, Texas, September 15, 1870, inviting "Proposals for Army Transportation in Texas," is modified so as to require the transportation from the 1st day of January, 1871, to the 30th of June, 1871.

The clause requiring the transportation to be "furnished exclusively by Horse and Mule Teams" is revoked.

A copy of this notice, in addition to the advertisement dated September 15, 1870, must be attached to each proposal.

By order of the Department Commander.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas. 11 17 6t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 30 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Osnetsburg Ticking, etc., No. 126 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm 1